PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
AND
MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

Vol. 38. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1823. No. 42.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
Corner of Market & Second streets,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Dissolution of Partnership.

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual, consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

LOCKS,
COFFEE MILLS, &c.

John & James Patterson, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants and others, that they have opened a shop in Market street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Gazette office, for the making and vending of all articles in their line of business,

CONSISTING OF

Locks, Coffee Mills, Latches, Bed Screws, &c. &c.

Where Western and Country merchants may be supplied wholesale and retail, at all times, with any article in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

J. & J. P. think themselves warranted in saying that any article enumerated above, can be had of them equally good and cheap as in any of the eastern cities.

N. B.—*Any of the above articles repaired with despatch.*

July 26 theowtf

APPROVED
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

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For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

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AntiBillious
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For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

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An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

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COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
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Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 3d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

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S. R. Holmes.

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Old Copper, Cod Fish,
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Real Spanish Cigars,
SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.

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Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
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Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

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A JOHNSTON, Jr. } J. L. Glaser.

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FORMERLY of the Cross-roads, between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, Washington county,

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PUBLIC HOUSE & STAGE OFFICE,
Lately kept by Mr. Samuel Denniston,
At the North-West corner of Main and Maiden Streets, opposite where the U. States' Turnpike enters Main street, from the East

The buildings, including stabling, &c. are all new and in the completest order. The subscriber has provided himself with every necessary article to render the TRAVELLER comfortable. He hopes from strict attention and moderation in his *bills,* to share a portion of the public business

Washington, Pa. Jan. 23, 1823. 3mo.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.
Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES.

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

Pennsylvania Legislature.

BANK LOANS.

In Senate, on the 18th of February the following PROTEST was presented by Mr. Robertson, of Philadelphia.

THE undersigned, members of the Senate, in the painful discharge of duty imposed on them, protest against the passage of an act entitled "An act directing the payment of certain debts therein specified;" and for this purpose, spread on the Journals of the Senate, the reasons which have impelled them to the adoption of this course. They do not wish to be understood to make any objection to the body of the act which is to provide for the payment of the debts due by the commonwealth; it being in their opinion the duty of the legislature, to make appropriations for these purposes, whenever necessary; and without which appropriations, no money can constitutionally be drawn from the treasury. Their objections are to the preamble of the act, which is always considered as a key to open the intent of the makers of the act, and the mischiefs intended to be prevented or remedied thereby.—And believing this to be the true intent and meaning of every preamble, they are unable to understand the application of this preamble to the act, unless it is intended by it to express the intent of the makers of this act, that the Governor has neglected to execute the provisions of a law, making an appropriation for the payment of the loans provided for by this act, and which it was the duty of the Governor to execute agreeably to a practice under similar laws. The undersigned believe that the act of the twenty third day of March, 1818, under the authority of which the loans were contracted, makes no appropriation for the payment of those loans, nor gives the Governor any power to draw his warrant on the treasury for their payment. If, therefore, it is intended by this preamble to declare it to be the opinion of the makers of this act, that the practice of any Governor, to pay off loans under similar laws, is, or ought to be compulsory on the present Governor, they do most solemnly protest against any such doctrine as destructive of every safeguard of the constitution of the State The consitution declares that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law" a provision which ought ever to be regarded as a necessary and salutary check, placed in the hands of the representatives of the people, over the executive officers of the government, to prevent any exercise of arbitrary discretion on their part and any improper application of money in the treasury. If a practice of an executive officer of the government is to be made paramount to an express declaration of the constitution, there is no security in that instrument which may be impaired under the same plea, until we are brought under a government of usage and practice, to the exclusion of the constitution itself. The practice of paying off loans under similar laws to the act of 1818 did not exist in the administrations of Governors Mifflin and M'Kean, as will appear from reference to the several laws passed during their administrations, for the borrowing and payment of loans. It is admitted by the undersigned that the practice existed during the administration of Governor Snyder; and it was his common practice to pay off loans under laws, which, in the opinion of the undersigned, made no constitutional appropriation for the payment, as will appear from a reference to these laws.

By the act of 23d March, 1818 the Governor was authorized to negotiate a loan or loans, not exceeding in the whole, the sum of $150,000 "and the faith of the commonwealth is pledged for the reimbursement of the said loan or loans, within four years, and in such instalments as may be agreed on by the parties." Under the authority of this act, Governor Findlay negotiated two several loans, with the bank of Philadelphia, under the sixth section of the charter of said bank, at five per cent per annum, amounting to $100,000, and a loan of $50,000 with the bank of Pennsylvania, at 6 per cent, which said loans were made "payable within four years from the date of the loans in such instalments as the finances of the commonwealth might justify." The undersigned cannot discover in this act of the 23d March, 1818, any appropriation made by law which could authorize the Governor to draw from the treasury to pay off these loans, unless a novel and dangerous construction should be adopted by the legislature, that an authority to borrow, implies the power to repay; or that the pledge of the faith of the commonwealth is an appropriation by law, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution. They believe that they are fortified in their opinion that no appropriation was made, nor any authority vested in the Governor to pay the loans by the act of the 23d March, 1818, by subsequent acts of the legislature giving to that act this uniform construction. By the act of the 2d April, 1821, a discretionary power is vested in the Governor to pay off six per cent loans out of the surplus moneys in the treasury during the recess of the legislature, after the expiration of the year 1821, a power which it would have been unnecessary to have given, if the Governor had been authorized to pay the loans by the act of 1818. And if it should be considered that the Governor was authorized by the act of 1818 to pay off these loans, then the act of 1821, suspended the execution of that authority, until the recess of the legislature after the expiration of the year 1821. By a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 29th January, 1822, the committee of ways and means were directed to inquire into the expediency of making provision for the payment of the six per cent loans, which ought to be considered as a fair expression of their opinion, that no appropriation existed at that time, to pay off these loans; and by the report of the committee of ways and means, adopted by the House on the 9th of February of the same year, this opinion is still more clearly and decidedly expressed. In the report of the committee, the five per cent loan, negotiated with the bank of Philadelphia, is stated to have been borrowed under the sixth section of the act of incorporation by which they were compelled to loan $100,000 to the state at five per cent for ten years; and in the estimate made in a subsequent report by the same committee, of the expenses of government, including interest on loans, for the ensuing year, interest on this loan of $100,000 is expressly provided for; a strong manifestation of the opinion of the House, that the payment of this loan would not and could not, be called for, during the last year. That the president and directors of the bank of Philadelphia, put the same construction on the contract for this loan, cannot be doubted. No application has ever been made for the payment of it; and it appears from the correspondence of the cashier of that bank with the State Treasurer, that all the bank requires is the payment of the interest.

By the same committee of ways and means, a bill was reported, which subsequently passed the House, to authorize the Auditor General and State Treasurer to borrow $400,000, which was appropriated and directed to be applied to the payment of the six per cent loans, a superfluous act, if the Governor was authorized by the laws under which the loans were negotiated, to repay them out of the surplus money in the treasury.—By an act of the legislature passed on the 2d of April, 1822, those officers were authorized to borrow $400,000, which was appropriated and directed by the act to be applied to the payment of the six per cent loans.

From the message of the Governor, communicated to the Legislature, at the commencement of the present session, it appears that the negotiation for the loan failed; and the Governor in the same message states, that to judge whether the situation of the treasury would justify, to any extent, the exercise of the power vested in the Governor by the 5th section of the act of the 2d April, 1821, he addressed letters to the officers of the treasury department, requiring such information as their means might enable them to furnish; and that from their representation of the money on hand, and the amount of receipts expected in the course of the year, and the demands to which the treasury was subject on account of appropriations remaining unpaid, he did not consider himself authorized to exercise the power during the recess of the legislature.

From the foregoing statement, the undersigned feel themselves justified in expressing the opinion, that the act of 23d March, 1818 under which the loans were borrowed, made no appropriation for their payment; that by the act of the 2d April, 1821, the discretionary power vested in the Governor was not to be exercised until after the expiration of the year 1821, and during the recess of the Legislature; that in consequence of the act of the 2d April 1822, authorising the State Treasurer and Auditor General to borrow $400,000, to pay off the six per cent loans, it would not have been proper in the chief magistrate to have exercised the powers vested in him by the act of April, 1821, until it was ascertained that the loan could not be obtained; and that from the statements made to the Governor by the State [illegible] amount of money that would be [illegible] first of December, it would not have been prudent in the Governor to have applied the surplus money in the treasury to the payment of the six per cent. loans; and [illegible] there never was at any period any appropriation made by law, for the payment of the $100,000 borrowed from the bank of Philadelphia. They cannot, therefore, subscribe to the doctrine inculcated in the preamble, that the practice under similar laws, ought to have been followed by the Governor. They believe it to be a doctrine fraught with danger, and calculated to produce a looseness in the management and application of the finances of the Commonwealth, which hereafter may be taken advantage of to the prejudice of the interests of the state And the undersigned feel the more confident in the expression of this opinion, from a reference to an official message of Mr. Jefferson to both houses of Congress, of the 8th of December, 1801, which contains the following sentiment.

"In our care too, of the public contributions entrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against their dissipation, by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition; by disallowing all applications of money varying from the appropriation in object, or transcending it in amount; by reducing the undefined field of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money; and by bringing back to a single department, all accountabilities for money, where the examination may be prompt, efficacious and uniform."

JAMES ROBERTSON,
STEPHEN DUNCAN,
JOHN WURTS,
EDWARD COLEMAN,
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
CONRAD FEGER,
JAMES B. HUBLEY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

Reports. Mr. Gilmore delivered the following report—

The committee on the judiciary system, to whom was referred a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Allegheny county, relative to the inspection of flour in certain western counties in this state,

REPORT, That the petitioners complain of evasions and impositions in the inspection of flour in certain western counties in this State: That the penalty for exportation without inspection applies only to the conveyance by the Ohio river, and the waters communicating therewith: And pray that a supplement may be passed, extending to all cases of flour offered for sale, by the barrel, without first having it inspected by the proper officer.

Your committee state, that, by an act of the present session, flour manufactured within and transported by land out of the counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Greene, shall not be subject to inspection unless the owner of the flour desires it. Your committee believe that it would be inexpedient to impose additional penalties on some of the western counties, when the legislature have left it optional with others to have their flour inspected or not where it is to be transported by land. Your committee therefore offer the following resolution,

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

AMERICAN SENNA.

The Editor of the Baltimore American Farmer has received samples of the seed and leaf of Senna, cultivated in Alabama, which has been used in families, and considered equal to Alexandria Senna.

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Lately kept by Mr. Samuel Denniston,
At the North-West corner of Main and Maiden Streets, opposite where the U. States' Turnpike enters Main street, from the East

The buildings, including stabling, &c are all new and in the completest order. The subscriber has provided himself with every necessary article to render the TRAVELLER comfortable. He hopes from strict attention and moderation in his *bills*, to share a portion of the public business

Washington, Pa Jan. 23, 1823. 3mo.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

Pennsylvania Legislature.

BANK LOANS.

In Senate, on the 18th of February the following PROTEST was presented by Mr. Robertson, of Philadelphia.

THE undersigned, members of the Senate, in the painful discharge of duty imposed on them, protest against the passage of an act entitled "An act directing the payment of certain debts therein specified;" and for this purpose, spread on the Journals of the Senate, the reasons which have impelled them to the adoption of this course. They do not wish to be understood to make any objection to the body of the act which is to provide for the payment of the debts due by the commonwealth; it being in their opinion the duty of the legislature, to make appropriations for these purposes, whenever necessary; and without which appropriations, no money can constitutionally be drawn from the treasury. Their objections are to the preamble of the act, which is always considered as a key to open the intent of the makers of the act, and the mischiefs intended to be prevented or remedied thereby.—And believing this to be the true intent and meaning of every preamble, they are unable to understand the application of this preamble to the act, unless it is intended by it to express the intent of the makers of this act, that the Governor has neglected to execute the provisions of a law, making an appropriation for the payment of the loans provided for by this act, and which it was the duty of the Governor to execute agreeably to a practice under similar laws. The undersigned believe that the act of the twenty third day of March, 1818, under the authority of which the loans were contracted, makes no appropriation for the payment of those loans, nor gives the Governor any power to draw his warrant on the treasury for their payment. If, therefore, it is intended by this preamble to declare it to be the opinion of the makers of this act, that the practice of any Governor, to pay off loans under similar laws, is, or ought to be compulsory on the present Governor, they do most solemnly protest against any such doctrine as destructive of every safeguard of the constitution of the State. The consitution declares that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law" a provision which ought ever to be regarded as a necessary and salutary check, placed in the hands of the representatives of the people, over the executive officers of the government, to prevent any exercise of arbitrary discretion on their part and any improper application of money in the treasury. If a practice of an executive officer of the government is to be made paramount to an express declaration of the constitution, there is no security in that instrument which may be impaired under the same plea, until we are brought under a government of usage and practice, to the exclusion of the constitution itself. The practice of paying off loans under similar laws to the act of 1818 did not exist in the administrations of Governors Mifflin and M'Kean, as will appear from reference to the several laws passed during their administrations for the borrowing and payment of loans. It is admitted by the undersigned that the practice existed during the administration of Governor Snyder; and it was his common practice to pay off loans under laws, which, in the opinion of the undersigned, made no constitutional appropriation for the payment, as will appear from a reference to these laws.

By the act of 23d March, 1818 the Governor was authorized to negotiate a loan or loans not exceeding in the whole, the sum of $150,000 "and the faith of the commonwealth is pledged for the reimbursement of the said loan or loans, within four years, and in such instalments as may be agreed on by the parties" Under the authority of this act, Governor Findlay negotiated two several loans, with the bank of Philadelphia, under the sixth section of the charter of said bank, at five per cent per annum, amounting to $100,000, and a loan of $50,000 with the bank of Pennsylvania, at 6 per cent, which said loans were made "payable within four years from the date of the loans in such instalments as the finances of the commonwealth might justify." The undersigned cannot discover in this act of the 23d March, 1818, any appropriation made by law which could authorize the Governor to draw from the treasury to pay off these loans, unless a novel and dangerous construction should be adopted by the legislature, that an authority to borrow, implies the power to repay; or that the pledge of the faith of the commonwealth is an appropriation by law, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution. They believe that they are fortified in their opinion that no appropriation was made, nor any authority vested in the Governor to pay the loans by the act of the 23d March, 1818, by subsequent acts of the legislature giving to that act this uniform construction. By the act of the 2d April, 1821, a discretionary power is vested in the Governor to pay off six per cent loans out of the surplus moneys in the treasury during the recess of the legislature, after the expiration of the year 1821, a power which it would have been unnecessary to have given, if the Governor had been authorized to pay the loans by the act of 1818. And if it should be considered that the Governor was authorized by the act of 1818 to pay off these loans, then the act of 1821, suspended the execution of that authority, until the recess of the legislature after the expiration of the year 1821. By a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 29th January, 1822, the committee of ways and means were directed to inquire into the expediency of making provision for the payment of the six per cent loans, which ought to be considered as a fair expression of their opinion, that no appropriation existed at that time, to pay off these loans; and by the report of the committee of ways and means, adopted by the House on the 9th of February of the same year, this opinion is still more clearly and decidedly expressed. In the report of the committee, the five per cent loan, negotiated with the bank of Philadelphia, is stated to have been borrowed under the sixth section of the act of incorporation by which they were compelled to loan $100,000 to the state at five per cent for ten years; and in the estimate made in a subsequent report by the same committee, of the expenses of government, including interest on loans, for the ensuing year, interest on this loan of $100,000 is expressly provided for; a strong manifestation of the opinion of the House, that the payment of this loan would not and could not, be called for, during the last year, That the president and directors of the bank of Philadelphia, put the same construction on the contract for this loan, cannot be doubted. No application has ever been made for the payment of it; and it appears from the correspondence of the cashier of that bank with the State Treasurer, that all the bank requires is the payment of the interest.

By the same committee of ways and means, a bill was reported, which subsequently passed the House, to authorize the Auditor General and State Treasurer to borrow $400,000, which was appropriated and directed to be applied to the payment of the six per cent loans, a superfluous act, if the Governor was authorized by the laws under which the loans were negotiated, to repay them out of the surplus money in the treasury.—By an act of the legislature passed on the [illegible]d of April, 1822, those officers were authorized to borrow $400,000, which was appropriated and directed by the act to be applied to the payment of the six per cent loans.

From the message of the Governor, communicated to the Legislature, at the commencement of the present session, it appears that the negotiation for the loan failed; and the Governor in the same message states, that to judge whether the situation of the treasury would justify, to any extent, the exercise of the power vested in the Governor by the 5th section of the act of the 2d April, 1821, he addressed letters to the officers of the treasury department, requiring such information as their means might enable them to furnish; and that from their representation of the money on hand, and the amount of receipts expected in the course of the year, and the demands to which the treasury was subject on account of appropriations remaining unpaid, he did not consider himself authorized to exercise the power during the recess of the legislature.

From the foregoing statement, the undersigned feel themselves justified in expressing the opinion, that the act of 23d March, 1818 under which the loans were borrowed, made no appropriation for their payment; that by the act of the 2d April, 1821, the discretionary power vested in the Governor was not to be exercised until after the expiration of the year 1821, and during the recess of the Legislature; that in consequence of the act of the 2d April 1822, authorising the State Treasurer and Auditor General to borrow $400,000, to pay off the six per cent loans, it would not have been proper in the chief magistrate to have exercised the powers vested in him by the act of April, 1821, until it was ascertained that the loan could not be obtained; and that from the statement made to the Governor by the State Treasurer [illegible] amount of money that would [illegible] first of December, it would not have been prudent in the Governor to have applied the surplus money in the treasury to the payment of the six per cent loans; and that there never was at any period any appropriation made by law, for the payment of the $100,000 borrowed from the bank of Philadelphia. They cannot, therefore, subscribe to the doctrine inculcated in the preamble, that the practice under similar laws, ought to have been followed by the Governor. They believe it to be a doctrine fraught with danger, and calculated to produce a looseness in the management and application of the finances of the Commonwealth, which hereafter may be taken advantage of to the prejudice of the interests of the state. And the undersigned feel the more confident in the expression of this opinion, from a reference to an official message of Mr. Jefferson to both houses of Congress, of the 8th of December, 1801, which contains the following sentiment.

"In our care too, of the public contributions entrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against their dissipation, by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition; by disallowing all applications of money varying from the appropriation in object, or transcending it in amount; by reducing the undefined field of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money; and by bringing back to a single department, all accountabilities for money, where the examination may be prompt, efficacious and uniform."

JAMES ROBERTSON,
STEPHEN DUNCAN,
JOHN WURTS,
EDWARD COLEMAN,
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
CONRAD FEGER,
JAMES B. HUBLEY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb 27.

Reports. Mr. Gilmore delivered the following report—

The committee on the judiciary system, to whom was referred a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Allegheny county, relative to the inspection of flour in certain western counties in this state,

REPORT, That the petitioners complain of evasions and impositions in the inspection of flour in certain western counties in this State: That the penalty for exportation without inspection applies only to the conveyance by the Ohio river, and the waters communicating therewith: And pray that a supplement may be passed, extending to all cases of flour offered for sale, by the barrel, without first having it inspected by the proper officer.

Your committee state, that, by an act of the present session, flour manufactured within and transported by land out of the counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Greene, shall not be subject to inspection unless the owner of the flour desires it. Your committee believe that it would be inexpedient to impose additional penalties on some of the western counties, when the legislature have left it optional with others to have their flour inspected or not where it is to be transported by land. Your committee therefore offer the following resolution,

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

AMERICAN SENNA.

The Editor of the Baltimore American Farmer has received samples of the seed and leaf of Senna, cultivated in Alabama, which has been used in families, and considered equal to Alexandria Senna.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1823.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

"And pray, cousin Charles, what are your politicians doing about the election of a President? Is it not of much more importance than that of a governor, about which so much noise is made?"

"I declare I do not know, Miss Ellen."

"I hardly see a paper now, but Mr. [illegible]'s, and his time seems to be taken up in printing letters, and so forth, from Harrisburgh, about the governor-making concerns. I feel more interested about the other—but he seems as cold on the subject as ice."

"Upon my word, cousin, I did not think you were so much of a politician, but did you not see a piece on the subject in his last paper?"

"Yes," replied she, her fair face brightening up at the same time to a degree that rather puzzled me to account for—"it was against Mr. Crawford," she continued, looking attentively at some thread she was selecting. "I wonder if it is possible he can be elected."

As she placed an emphasis on two of the last three words, here I was puzzled again;—for I could not tell whether she felt an interest for or against him.

"Mr. Crawford, I suppose then, is your favorite candidate?"

"I think if his election depended upon us"—

"He would be elected—you mean to say"—

"Elections would be—more than desperate"

"Holy father, the pope," said I "what can all this be about!"

She held her head a little to one side, her pretty little face glowed with a smile of satisfaction, as she busied her fingers with folding down some work that lay in her lap.

What in the name of wonder, thought I again, can all this be about?—

"And what has Mr. Crawford done to the ladies?" said I.

"A—Oh—nothing."—

"Nothing from nothing and nothing remains," said a little niece of her's who sat by the fender.

"I believe he has a wife," said I, "and a family."

"There is nothing more probable—he married a squaw, I suppose!"

"A squaw! why he is not an Indian, my dear cousin."

"Is he not?"

"No! you know he is not."

"Well that may all be, but I thought he might probably have set an example to the advice he some years ago gave to his young countrymen."

"Whough!!! The old aboriginal marriage exhortation, as I hope to live and love! And we are to calculate, forsooth, that the ladies are against him!"

"As for me, you may depend upon it. Had I a million of votes, he should not get one of them. —Stir up that fire, Nancy," and at the same time moving a good ways farther from it.—

"Oh! you may laugh; but little as we care about you—and you know that's not a great deal—we have no idea of Mr. Crawford's leading you all into the woods to herd with buffaloes, bears and squaws."

"Well this beats all. Why this was only a political manœuvre—a measure of his—a kind of fatherly attention to his red children. I had a notion to go out myself. I shall die a laughing."

"Laugh on, young man; we are neither sticks nor stones, barrows, horses nor—nor mules; and on the day of your election you may find more of it than you suspect."

"You will not drive us from the polls, dear cousin?"

"We will not drive you from the polls, Sir, we will act wiser than that—we'll drive you to them—and when the contest does come, this hero of squaw memory may find out what kind of mettle we are made of. I can tell you—but more of this hereafter. Let Mr. Crawford go on; he is better at making Indian treaties than at electioneering, if I mistake not—let him follow his dear friends to the woods and throw sticks at squaws.* We'll have none of him."

My disposition to laugh had ceased. My cousin was in earnest, and on a subject, too, upon which she showed a feeling I was little aware of. Their pride, privilege or interest, had been invaded—and they had worked it up into a kind of passion. Knowing her character for good sense, and the estimation she was held in even by her own sex, I was induced to believe that there was more in this than I had yet dreamed of.

"And is there really such a league as this against him?" exclaimed I.—"Has our friend drawn about his head such a hornets' nest?"—

'And what is all this about friends and hornets' nests, Charles?' said Mrs. Worthington, who just then entered the room.

'I have had the strangest conversation with Ellen,' said I.—'Why she has gone—she has turned politician, and entered the field against Mr. Crawford. Were I attached to his interest I would write him immediately to procure Ellen a husband.'

'O! Ellen is handsome and witty enough to get one herself; and besides I doubt much if she would have one of his choosing.'

'O! I would not have him pitch upon an Indian'—

'And you think, that procuring her a husband would induce her to change her politics?'

'Why it *should* have a tendency to produce that effect I think, if he procured her a good one.'

'He would find much trouble, I fear, in the pursuit of such a system.'

'And am I to understand by that, madam, there is a general opposition to him amongst the ladies?'

'Why, I can only say, I do really think, they have not his interest at heart.'

'Then he's gone; but, aunt, can you tell what this originates from?—I should like to hear *your* opinion.'

'O, some trifle, I suppose,—but dinner is just ready and you can come in and ask Ellen.'

'I thank you, madam, but I see my father coming up, and I will accompany him home.'

'Mr. Crawford is gone as dead as a whistle,' said I, as I seated myself by my father in the carriage.'

'Why, what has he done now?'

'Done! why, Sir, he has set every woman in the country against him, I find.'

'I supposed as much—it is for having exhorted their *beaux* to leave them some years ago.'

'Yes sir, and to marry squaws, they say.'

'They seem disposed to remember it—What do they say?'

'O, I have not time to tell you the half.'

'Well, Charles, you may jump out and walk over the bridge, as I wish to drive up to Allegheny town—and at dinner I will hear it all.'

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*My cousin I presume alluded to the Indian mode of courtship.

THE CONVENTION.

[illegible]

The [illegible] on the subject of Governor-making, and for the purpose of letting them know all about it, we [illegible] the Convention that met in this place on Tuesday last, the 4th of March.

In conformity to an agreement among the delegates, made the afternoon of the 3d, they assembled at the old Court House, in Walnut street, on the 4th, at nine o'clock in the morning. Peter Frailey, of Schuylkill, was chosen president, Thomas Leiper, of Philadelphia, and James Patterson, of Allegheny, vice presidents. James H. Linnard, of Philadelphia, and Alexander Brackenridge, of Allegheny, secretaries.

This preliminary being settled, a resolution was offered and adopted, inviting the editors of newspapers to take seats within the bar, which from the known modesty of the tribe, was very necessary. Mr. Norvell of the Franklin Gazette, and Mr. Cameron of the Intelligencer, were, however, the only two that could so far overcome their natural coyness and timidity as to accept the invitation. The rest of our brethren took post in the gallery.

Some time was occupied in the verification of the authority under which the delegates had assembled. But the counties had not all chosen delegates, and Mr. George B. Porter offered a resolution conferring the power of delegates upon the senators and representatives of the negligent counties. Mr. Daniel H. Miller moved to postpone this resolution, for the purpose of adopting the second resolution of the legislative convention, which directs that where counties shall take no measures in the case, their senators and representatives shall take their seats in the convention as a matter of course. There was a little sparring upon these propositions, but at length the two resolutions were somewhat blended, and so adopted.

A preamble, stating that a great portion of the democrats of the state were opposed to the meeting of the convention at Harrisburgh, and a resolution attached to it, for an adjournment to meet at Lewistown on the 3d Thursday of May, were proposed by Mr. Nesbit, of Northumberland.—Col. Patterson, of Philadelphia moved to strike out *great* and insert *small*, but afterwards withdrew his motion, when the resolution was negatived by a great majority.

On motion of Mr. Samuel Dale of Lancaster, it was agreed, that the delegates vote *viva voce*.

Mr. James M. Porter moved two resolutions—one declaring that a majority of the whole number of delegates present should be necessary to constitute the nomination of a candidate for Governor—the other pledging themselves to support the person nominated. Mr. John Fox moved to strike out of the first resolution, 'the whole number' and insert '67.' But the motion did not prevail, and the first resolution was adopted. Mr. George B. Porter put the second resolution in what was conceived to be better style than it was as offered by his brother, Mr. James M. Porter, and so it was adopted. There was some speaking about this matter: Mr. Ephraim Banks thought the terms 'best exertions' did not jingle so well as 'all fair and honorable means,' but a *quip* from Mr. James M. Porter, intimating that *best* could not be *bad*, completely silenced Mr. Banks.

It is here proper to state, that 131 delegates (senators and representatives included) were present. Mr. Scott, a delegate chosen for Bradford county, and Mr. Weston, member of Assembly for Erie and Venango, voted in as a delegate by the convention did not attend.

The following persons were nominated as candidates for Governor:

George Bryan,
Joseph Lawrence,
Dr. Wm. Darlington,
John A. Shulze,
S. D. Ingham,
Walter Lowrie,
William Wilkins,
Daniel Montgomery.
Abner Lacock,
Rees Hill,
Isaac Weaver,
Jacob Holgate,
Wm Marks,
Wm. Clark,
Jacob Spangler,

The names of Mr. Clark and Mr Spangler were withdrawn before a vote was taken.

On the FIRST VOTE.

George Bryan	41.
John A. Shulze	35.
Samuel D. Ingham	25.

SECOND VOTE.

George Bryan	43.
John A. Shulze	39.
S. D. Ingham	26.

THIRD VOTE.

George Bryan	46.
John A. Shulze	47.
S. D. Ingham	26.

The convention adjourned after the third vote, to meet again at three o'clock of the afternoon.

In the afternoon, several motions were made for adjournment until to-morrow morning, and failed. At length it was agreed to proceed to a fourth vote, and one name was called off—

When Mr. George M. Dallas arose with great gravity, to read a letter addressed to him by S. D. Ingham, when they were at Washington city together last week, and which letter Mr. Dallas had kept in his pocket until this moment. Under the authority conveyed by this letter he, Mr Dallas, moved the convention for leave to withdraw the nomination of Mr. Ingham; and his name was accordingly withdrawn.

This withdrawal furnished matter for argument, on which to rest another motion for adjournment; which was made and carried.

Wednesday, March 5.—The Convention again met at half past 9 o'clock in the morning. The name of Joseph Lawrence was withdrawn from the list of candidates. Mr. James M. Porter arose, and made a flourish about Mr. Ingham's letter, laid before them yesterday, which, he said had very much raised that gentleman in his estimation. It was an instance of magnanimity that ought to be recorded, and he moved its insertion upon their minutes. This was agreed to.

The Convention then proceeded to a fourth vote.

FOURTH VOTE.

George Bryan	36.
John A. Shulze	93.

The President of the Convention then declared John Andrew Shulze duly nominated.

Mr. Frederick Smith, of Berks, hereupon arose and offered a resolution, denouncing the present administration for its hostility to the Legislature, and recommending John Andrew Shulze strongly, as calculated by his democratic principles, talents, &c. to repair the waste that had been committed by the said administration

Mr. Herrington delivered his opinions against the resolution, and calling the recollection of the delegates to the consequence of like denunciations hurled at their political opponents some six years ago. Mr. Smith took the hint and withdrew the resolution.

Mr. George B. Porter then offered a resolution praising Mr. Shulze for his democratic principles, firmness and integrity—which, when the clerk came to read it, the mover discovered to be wanting in that the word *talents* did not follow *firmness*, and he stept up to the desk and bestowed *talents* upon Mr. Shulze, among his other qualifications. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Dallas moved the appointment of a committee to draft an address. Messrs. Frederick Smith, George M. Dallas, [illegible] Samuel C. [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. Daniel H. Miller proposed that a committee be appointed to wait upon Mr. Shulze and inform him of his nomination—which George B. Porter opposed, thinking it time enough to do that when he should be elected—and James M. Porter opposed it as savoring too much of parade and ostentation for plain Republicans. Mr. Herrington also opposed it, and Mr. Miller withdrew the motion.

The delegates then proceeded to the appointment of committees in the counties; but a recapitulation of the names of the committee men, it is conceived, would not be very edifying, and so we omit them.

The first business of the afternoon sitting was, the presentation of an ADDRESS by the committee for that purpose appointed, through their chairman Mr. Frederick Smith. He, however, moved that it should be read by Mr. Dallas; for the purpose, it is presumed, of letting the good folks of the gallery know, that it was from the pen of the latter gentleman—or, peradventure, to make atonement for the slight in placing Mr. Smith before Mr. Dallas on the committee appointed to draft the address, when Mr. D. had made the motion for the appointment of that committee.

This despatched, Mr. Smith moved the publication of the proceedings in all the democratic newspapers of the state, which was agreed to.

Mr. Murray of Westmoreland, then submitted a resolution in favor of Gen. Jackson for President of the United States. This did not go down well. Some said they had done enough, and others that they had no business with this matter: but George B. Porter moved a substitute, declaring it *impolitic*, &c. to go into the nomination of a President. Somehow or other the resolution and substitute were both lost sight of—and the next thing we heard was a motion from Ephraim Banks to fix the time and place of holding the next convention—George B. Porter had also a substitute for this, fixing the next convention at Harrisburgh, and making the time May—but this was lost sight of in a motion of James M. Porter, to fix a mode of nominating electors of President. The next thing that saluted our ears was the reading of *proposals*, from some printer, by Mr. Frailey the president, to print the proceedings in pamphlet form: but there was such a decided expression of opposition to a contribution for this purpose, that a question was not taken upon it.

W. P. Maclay moved the printing of the *whole* proceedings, that the constituents of delegates instructed to act in a particular way might be satisfied of the instructions having been adhered to: but this was rejected, and it was resolved that no resolutions, &c. should be *published*, other than those which had been *agreed to*. So that a great many things would have been lost to the world but for our humble exertions to preserve them from oblivion.

The space allotted to this subject is filled, and a notice of some other proceedings, with reflections thereon, must be postponed.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

It has been a matter of controversy, whether in the savage or civilized state man enjoys the greatest portion of terrestrial happiness; but as men purely speculative have been engaged in the discussion, it remains as yet a moot point.—But the practical philosophers of our State Legislature are in a fair way of putting the controversy to rest, they having at this present session of 1822-23 laid down and acted upon the first principle in savage life, to wit, *that that which one has the* POWER *he has also the* RIGHT *to do.* Accordingly they have found no difficulty in altering the terms of solemn contracts entered into by former legislatures—herein setting at defiance constitutional prohibitions and moral right. But it is not in this alone that they evince a predilection for barbarism: they scout all new projects of internal improvement, and throw every possible impediment in the way of completing such as have been commenced. The rascally inventions of improving rivers for the purposes of navigation, and of constructing canals, have been frowned down in the Susquehanna and Chesapeake and Delaware bill, and in the supplement to the Union Canal act they have shown equal contempt for that project. In order to test the experiment more fully, the next step is to order the turnpike roads to be ploughed up, so that there may be a resort to the ancient packhorse system; from which the transition to the breechclout and knapsack is perfectly natural and easy.

There has seldom been a period when we looked with more interest for an arrival from Europe, than we do at this time. Our latest Liverpool paper is that of July 1, so that we are fifty eight days without advices. When we do receive them, we may expect to have the long expected and important question of war or peace settled. Either the French will have marched upon Spain, or they wait the coming of the Allies, or the Government feels itself too insecure to venture upon such a measure. Either Alexander has concentrated troops on the Turkish frontier with intention to march to the aid of the Greeks, or he has resolved to be a passive spectator of the war, and take advantage of events. Great Britain, has in all probability, sent a fleet of observation into the Mediterranean. She is evidently jealous of the movements of Alexander, and will sooner assist the Greeks to establish an Independent Government, than permit them to fall under the dominion of Russia. Austria and Prussia must keep up their immense armies, in peace as well as in war. Liberal principles are too widely disseminated in Germany to allow her Sovereigns to reduce their armies to a peace establishment. Whatever may be the state of affairs in Europe, we have too much at stake not to be anxious to know what is done, doing, and likely to be done.—*Dem. Press.*

There is a labor of the mind as well as of the body, and some employ themselves very usefully to society, who do but little with their hands. But the labor of the body, if not excessive strengthens the mind, and those who do not labor from necessity, should labor for health.

Natural History.—A traveller was talking of having seen in some foreign country, bed bugs, so large and powerful, that two of them would drain a man's blood in a night. Sir John Doyle to whom this was addressed, replied, "my good sir, we have the same animals in Ireland, but they are known by another name. We call them *humbugs*.

He that does not give his son a trade or profession, learns him to be a knave, and perhaps a thief. This, more especially holds good as respects the children of the poor. Poor children that are brought up neither to a trade, nor any regular occupation, are laid under a sort of necessity to become rogues for a livelihood.

Acts of Congress.

List of acts of a public nature passed at the Second session of the Seventeenth Congress of the United States.

An Act for laying out and making a road from the Lower Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie to the western boundary of the Connecticut Western Reserve.

Providing for the examination of the titles to land in that part of Louisiana situated between Rio Hondo and the Sabine River.

In addition to "an act to continue in force an act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy," and also making further provisions for punishing the crime of piracy.

Making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year 1823.

Making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1823. (For the Indian Department.)

Making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for 1823, (for fortifications.)

To prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.

Further to extend the provisions of the act, entitled, "an act supplementary to an act for the relief of purchasers of the public lands prior to 1st July, 1820."

Making the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, receivable in payments on account of public lands.

Extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes in certain cases.

Vesting in the State of Virginia the right of the United States to all fines assessed for non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain within the said State.

To provide for the settlement of the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of the State of New York.

Authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy.

Appropriating money for the purpose of repairing the public road from Cumberland to Wheeling.

Concerning the lands to be granted to the State of Missouri, for the purpose of education and other public uses.

To continue in force the act to provide for reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

To establish a National Armory on the Western waters.

For the erection of a Monument over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late Vice President of the United States.

For clearing, repairing, and improving certain Roads, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of the United States' Mail.

FOREIGN.

From English papers received by the ship Alexander from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Jan. 3.

We received the Paris papers of Tuesday, last night by express.

The Rentes have experienced a further depression; and the Journal des Debats is again rather warlike in its tone. The Courier observes, that it is gratifying to find a confirmation of its sentiments in the Journal, and now triumphs in the prospect of the success of the *grand principles* which the Duke de Montmorency asserted at Verona.

THE KING.

The report of the marriage of his Majesty to a fair subject gains more and more ground every day. It was pretty generally, but erroneously, supposed that the Royal Marriage Act restrained the Sovereign, as well as the rest of the Royal Family, from marrying a subject. His Majesty is, however, unrestrained by any law from marrying whom he chooses; but another question arises—whether he could marry without the consent of Parliament? This question will be solved differently, according to the degree of extension given to the maxim that the Sovereign can only act by the advice of responsible Ministers. The practice of looking abroad for wives for our Sovereigns, though uninterrupted since the reign of Henry the Eighth, has little in its favor while much may be said against it.

Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday have arrived. The answer to the communication from the Government to the Court of Madrid, had not been received at Paris. The contents were not of any great interest.

Frankfort papers to the 29th ult. contain accounts of the disasters of the Turkish fleet, and the fate of the Sultan's late favorite, Halet Effendi, whose head was planted on the walls of the Seraglio. On the 28th of November, the Turkish Capital was comparatively tranquil. The heads of the Directors of customs, the Capitan Bey, and others, had also arrived. Halet Effendi's two Bankers, the one a Jew and the other a Greek, had been sent to prison, and put to the torture, in order to obtain from them an account of their master's treasures. The triumph of the Janissaries was therefore complete.

From the Plymouth Telegraph.

Plymouth Dock, Dec. 28.

The squadron under the command of Commodore Sir E. Owen, K. C. B. consisting of the Gloucester, Phaeton, Valorous, Eden, and Belette sailed, on Thursday morning with a fair wind. The Ranger, Capt. P. Fisher arrived here on Thursday morning from Portsmouth, and the Pioneer, Lt. Favell, from the Downs. The Ranger, after taking on board a messenger, who had arrived at Goude's hotel, sailed in the evening, and the Pinioneer yesterday morning, to join Sir E. Owen.

There appears no longer to be any doubt that these ships are intended as a reinforcement of Sir Charles Rowley's squadron at Jamaica, for the purpose of being employed in taking possession of the Island of Cuba, should Spain be forced into a war with France. The French have two small squadrons of ships, at Martinique, whose intentions it may be necessary to thwart. Should the deprecated event not take place, and Sir Charles Rowley wish to return to England, Sir E. Owen may, in that case, hoist a broad pendant, and assume the command of the station for the next three years.

Paris, Jan. 1.

The Nuremburgh Gazette contains some details respecting the arrival of the Selan, of 60 guns, at Bastia, from Marseilles, with a Battalion of German troops, for Greece, consisting of 600 men, of whom 200 are for the artillery, all perfectly armed and equipped. They have with them a good band of music. The money by which the battalion was fitted out was collected by subscriptions in Germany. Among the subscribers is the King of Wurtemberg, who gave 60,000 florins from his privy purse. Mr. Bethman, the banker, of Frankfort, subscribed 100 louis d'ors. The Swiss Cantons of Zurich, Berne, and Aran, have furnished 13 pieces of cannon and three mortars. This battalion is to unite at Bastia, to be joined by 700 or 800 volunteers, commanded by a Colonel Hesse Darmstadt, named Dittmar.

Intelligent Europeans, who saw the Ottoman fleet in the Dardanelles, state, that the ships are in so shattered a state, that it will be five or six months before they can be refitted for sea.—The Greeks will know how to avail themselves this interval—*Gazette d'Augsburgh.*

Odessa, Dec. 8.

We have received intelligence from Constantinople, of the 28th ult. The Sultan has caused all the Captains of his fleet, who escaped the disaster of Tenedos, to be beheaded. Their heads are exhibited over the great gate of the Seraglio, with those of Haleb Effendi, the Grand Vizier, the Director of the Customs, and of other functionaries who have been executed. It is not known how far this revolution may go—There is no other authority than that of the Janissaries.—*Idem.*

Smyrna, Oct. 16.

Accounts have been received at Belgrade of the death of Courschid Pacha. To escape sentence of death by strangulation, brought to him by the Capidgi Cachi, he poisoned himself. His head has been sent to Constantinople. His confidential friends have been arrested, in order to extort from them where this Pacha had concealed the treasures of Ali. All the troops which were under his orders have been disbanded. The districts which had submitted are again taking up arms.—*Idem.*

A great quantity of false copper coin, made in England, has been seized at Coblentz, which, when melted down, lost 72½ per cent, it was a speculation of some Jews from Holland. Large quantities of this base coin have been seized also at Cologne and Bielefield, (in the latter place alone 3 cwt.)

The workmen of a cotton manufactory at Arques, near Dieppe, were affected with nausea, vertigo and convulsions, and some of them imagined they saw spectres flying at them and seizing them by their throats. A thousand superstitious ceremonies were performed to release them from a supposed spell, but without effect. It was at length discovered to be owing to the gaseous oxide of carbon formed by the decomposition of oil placed on a cast iron stove. The workmen in the upper parts of the manufactory were first affected, in consequence of the levity of the gas, which is well known to be lighter than common air.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
western Reserve,	2
St. Clairsville,	2
Bank of Chilicothe,	2
Lancaster,	2
Marietta,	2
Columbus,	2
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.

State Bk. & Bran.	65
Maysville,	2

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrenceebg.	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois	

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	10
Newbern, $5 & up	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do

S.Carolina.

Charleston 5 & up	6

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Vermont.

Burlington,	

N. Hampshire.

Generally	

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	1½dis.
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	do
Newburgh,	2
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Chenango,	2
Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Do. at Canandaigua,	2
Plattsburgh,	3

Maryland.

Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	2
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Trenton bank,	do
N.Brunswick bank	2dis.
State bank at Tren.	do
Mount Holly,	1
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	1½ dis.
Newark Insurance,	do
State bk. at Morris,	do
Ditto at Elizabetht.	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank	1

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at *Wilmington,*	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1½
Union bk. Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria,	do
Farmers' bk. Alexan	do
Georgetown I. & E Company,	do

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches, $5 and up.	1½
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Morgantown and South Branch,	
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Charlestow'n	

Georgia.

State banks, generally, $5 and up.	

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	2 dis.
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.

Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	do
Other Massachusetts notes,	do

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1823.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

"And pray, cousin Charles, what are your politicians doing about the election of a President? Is it not of much more importance than that of a governor, about which so much noise is made?"

"I declare I do not know, Miss Ellen."

"I hardly see a paper now, but Mr. Maclean's, and *his* time seems to be taken up in printing letters, and so forth, from Harrisburgh, about the governor-making caucuses. I feel more interested about the other—but he seems as cold on the subject as ice."

"Upon my word, cousin, I did not think you were so much of a politician; but did you not see a piece on the subject in his last paper?"

"Yes," replied she, her fair face brightening up at the same time to a degree that rather puzzled me to account for—"It was against Mr. Crawford," she continued, looking attentively at some thread she was selecting, "I wonder if it is possible he can be elected."

As she placed an emphasis on two of the last three words, here I was puzzled again;—for I could not tell whether she felt an interest for or against him.

"Mr. Crawford, I suppose then, is your favorite candidate"

"I think if his election depended upon us"—

"He would be elected—you mean to say"—

"His chance would be—more than desperate"

"Holy father, the pope," said I "what can all this be about!"

She held her head a little to one side, her pretty little face glowed with a smile of satisfaction, as she busied her fingers with folding down some work that lay in her lap.

What in the name of wonder, thought I again, can all this be about?—

"And what has Mr. Crawford done to the ladies!" said I.

"A—Oh—nothing."—

"Nothing from nothing and nothing remains," said a little niece of her's who sat by the fender.

"I believe he has a wife," said I, "and a family."

"There is nothing more probable—he married a squaw, I suppose?"

"A squaw? why he is not an Indian, my dear cousin."

"Is he not?"

"No! you know he is not."

"Well that may all be, but I thought he might probably have set on example to the advice he some years ago gave to his young countrymen."

"Wheugh!!! The old aboriginal marriage exhortation, as I hope to live and love! And we are to calculate, forsooth, that the ladies are against him?"

"As for me, you may depend upon it. Had I a million of votes, he should not get one of them.—Stir up that fire, Nancy," and at the same time moving a good ways farther from it.—

"Oh! you may laugh; but little as we care about you—and you know that's not a great deal—we have no idea of Mr. Crawford's leading you all into the woods to herd with buffaloes, bears and squaws."

"Well this beats all. Why this was only a political manœuvre—a measure of his—a kind of fatherly attention to his red children. I had a notion to go out myself. I shall die a laughing!"

"Laugh on, young man; we are neither sticks nor stones, harrows, horses nor—nor mules; and on the day of your election you may find more of it than you suspect."

"You will not drive us from the polls, dear cousin?"

"We will not drive you from the polls, Sir; we will act wiser than that—we'll drive you to them—and when the contest does come, this hero of *squaw* memory may find out what kind of mettle we are made of. I can tell you—but more of this hereafter. Let Mr. Crawford go on; he is better at making Indian treaties than at electioneering, if I mistake not—let him follow his dear friends to the woods and throw sticks at squaws.* We'll have none of him."

My disposition to laugh had ceased. My cousin was in earnest, and on a subject, too, upon which she showed a feeling I was little aware of. Their pride, privilege or interest, had been invaded—and they had worked it up into a kind of passion. Knowing her character for good sense, and the estimation she was held in even by her own sex, I was induced to believe that there was more in this than I had yet dreamed of.

"And is there really such a league as this against him?" exclaimed I.—"Has our friend drawn about his head such a hornets' nest?"—

'And what is all this about friends and hornets' nests, Charles?' said Mrs. Worthington, who just then entered the room.

'I have had the strangest conversation with Ellen,' said I.—'Why she has gone—she has turned politician, and entered the field against Mr. Crawford. Were I attached to his interest I would write him immediately to procure Ellen a husband.'

'O! Ellen is handsome and witty enough to get one herself; and besides I doubt much if she would have one of his choosing.'

'O! I would not have him pitch upon an Indian'—

'And you think, that procuring her a husband would induce her to change her politics?'

'Why it *should* have a tendency to produce that effect I think, if he procured her a good one.'

'He would find much trouble, I fear, in the pursuit of such a system.'

'And am I to understand by that, madam, there is a general opposition to him amongst the ladies?'

'Why, I can only say, I do really think, they have not his interest at heart.'

'Then he's gone; but, aunt, can you tell what this originates from?—I should like to hear *your* opinion.'

O, some trifle, I suppose,—but dinner is just ready and you can come in and ask Ellen.'

'I thank you, madam, but I see my father coming up, and I will accompany him home.'

'Mr. Crawford is gone as dead as a whistle,' said I, as I seated myself by my father in the carriage.'

'Why, what has he done now?'

'Done! why, Sir, he has set every woman in the country against him, I find.'

'I supposed as much—it is for having exhorted their *beaux* to leave them some years ago.'

'Yes sir, and to marry squaws, they say."

'They seem disposed to remember it—What do they say?'

'O, I have not time to tell you the half."

'Well, Charles, you may jump out and walk over the bridge, as I wish to drive up to Allegheny town—and at dinner I will hear it all.'

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*My cousin I presume alluded to the Indian mode of courtship.

THE CONVENTION.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

The Convention.—Our readers have seen much on the subject of Governor-making, and for the purpose of letting them know all about it, we attended the Convention that met in this place on Tuesday last, the 4th of March.

In conformity to an agreement among the delegates, made the afternoon of the 3d, they convened at the old Court House, in Walnut street, on the 4th, at nine o'clock in the morning. Peter Frailey, of Schuylkill, was chosen president, Thomas Leiper, of Philadelphia, and James Patterson, of Allegheny, vice presidents. James M. Linnard, of Philadelphia, and Alexander Brackenridge, of Allegheny, secretaries.

This preliminary being settled, a resolution was offered and adopted, inviting the editors of newspapers to take seats within the bar; which from the known modesty of the tribe, was very necessary. Mr. Norvell of the Franklin Gazette, and Mr. Cameron of the Intelligencer, were, however, the only two that could so far overcome their natural coyness and timidity as to accept the invitation. The rest of our brethren took post in the gallery.

Some time was occupied in the verification of the authority under which the delegates had assembled. But the counties had not all chosen delegates, and Mr. George B. Porter offered a resolution conferring the power of delegates upon the senators and representatives of the negligent counties. Mr. Daniel H. Miller moved to postpone this resolution, for the purpose of adopting the second resolution of the legislative convention, which directs that where counties shall take no measures in the case, their senators and representatives shall take their seats in the convention as a matter of course. There was a little spouting upon these propositions, but at length the two resolutions were somewhat blended, and so adopted.

A preamble, stating that a great portion of the democrats of the state were opposed to the meeting of the convention at Harrisburgh, and a resolution attached to it, for an adjournment to meet at Lewistown on the 3d Thursday of May, were proposed by Mr. Nesbit, of Northumberland.—Col. Patterson, of Philadelphia moved to strike out *great* and insert *small*; but afterwards withdrew his motion, when the resolution was negatived by a great majority.

On motion of Mr. Samuel Dale of Lancaster, it was agreed, that the delegates vote *viva voce*.

Mr. James M. Porter moved two resolutions—one declaring that a majority of the whole number of delegates present should be necessary to constitute the nomination of a candidate for Governor—the other pledging themselves to support the person nominated. Mr. John Fox moved to strike out of the first resolution, 'the whole number' and insert '67.' But the motion did not prevail, and the first resolution was adopted. Mr. George B. Porter put the second resolution in what was conceived to be better style than it was as offered by his brother, Mr. James M. Porter, and so it was adopted. There was some speaking about this matter: Mr. Ephraim Banks thought the terms 'best exertions' did not jingle so well as 'all fair and honorable means,' but a *quip* from Mr. James M. Porter, intimating that *best* could not be *bad*, completely silenced Mr. Banks.

It is here proper to state, that 131 delegates (senators and representatives included) were present. Mr. Scott, a delegate chosen for Bradford county, and Mr. Weston, member of Assembly for Erie and Venango, voted in as a delegate by the convention did not attend.

The following persons were mominated as candidates for Governor:

George Bryan,
Joseph Lawrence,
Dr. Wm. Darlington,
John A. Shulze,
S. D. Ingham,
Walter Lowrie,
William Wilkins,
Daniel Montgomery.
Abner Lacock,
Rees Hill,
Isaac Weaver,
Jacob Holgate,
Wm Marks,
Wm. Clark,
Jacob Spangler,

The names of Mr. Clark and Mr Spangler were withdrawn before a vote was taken.

On the FIRST VOTE.

George Bryan	41.
John A. Shulze	35.
Samuel D. Ingham	25.

SECOND VOTE.

George Bryan	43.
John A. Shulze	39.
S. D. Ingham	26.

THIRD VOTE.

George Bryan	46.
John A. Shulze	47.
S. D. Ingham	26.

The convention adjourned after the third vote, to meet again at three o'clock of the afternoon.

In the afternoon, several motions were made for adjournment until to-morrow morning, and failed. At length it was agreed to proceed to a fourth vote, and one name was called off—

When Mr. George M. Dallas arose with great gravity, to read a letter addressed to him by S. D. Ingham, when they were at Washington city together last week, and which letter Mr. Dallas had kept in his pocket until this moment. Under the authority conveyed by this letter he, Mr Dallas, moved the convention for leave to withdraw the nomination of Mr. Ingham; and his name was accordingly withdrawn.

This withdrawal furnished matter for argument, on which to rest another motion for adjournment; which was made and carried.

Wednesday, March 5.—The Convention again met at half past 9 o'clock in the morning. The name of Joseph Lawrence was withdrawn from the list of candidates. Mr. James M. Porter arose, and made a flourish about Mr. Ingham's letter, laid before them yesterday, which, he said had very much raised that gentleman in his estimation. It was an instance of magnanimity that ought to be recorded, and he moved its insertion upon their minutes. This was agreed to.

The Convention then proceeded to a fourth vote.

FOURTH VOTE.

George Bryan	36.
John A. Shulze	95.

The President of the Convention then declared John Andrew Shulze duly nominated.

Mr. Frederick Smith, of Berks, hereupon arose and offered a resolution, denouncing the present administration for its hostility to the Legislature, and recommending John Andrew Shulze strongly, as calculated by his democratic principles, talents, &c. to repair the waste that had been committed by the said administration

Mr. Herrington delivered his opinions against the resolution, and calling the recollection of the delegates to the consequence of like denunciations hurled at their political opponents some six years ago. Mr. Smith took the hint and withdrew the resolution.

Mr. George B. Porter then offered a resolution praising Mr. Shulze for his democratic principles, firmness and integrity—which, when the clerk came to read it, the mover discovered to be wanting in that the word *talents* did not follow *firmness*, and he stept up to the desk and bestowed *talents* upon Mr. Shulze, among his other qualifications. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Dallas moved the appointment of a committee to draft an address. Messrs. Frederick Smith, George M. Dallas, Cromwell Pearce, John Murray, James C. Gilfillan, John Flanigan, and George B. Porter were appointed to this service.

Mr. Daniel H. Miller proposed that a committee be appointed to wait upon Mr. Shulze, and inform him of his nomination—which George B. Porter opposed, thinking it time enough to do that when he should be elected—and James M. Porter opposed it as savoring too much of parade and ostentation for plain Republicans! Mr. Herrington also opposed it, and Mr. Miller withdrew the motion.

The delegates then proceeded to the appointment of committees in the counties; but a recapitulation of the names of the committee men, it is conceived, would not be very edifying, and so we omit them.

The first business of the afternoon sitting was, the presentation of an ADDRESS by the committee for that purpose appointed, through their chairman Mr. Frederick Smith. He, however, moved that it should be read by Mr. Dallas; for the purpose, it is presumed, of letting the good folks of the gallery know, that it was from the pen of the latter gentleman—or, peradventure, to make atonement for the slight in placing Mr. Smith before Mr. Dallas on the committee appointed to draft the address, when Mr. D. had made the motion for the appointment of that committee.

This despatched, Mr. Smith moved the publication of the proceedings in all the democratic newspapers of the state, which was agreed to.

Mr. Murray of Westmoreland, then submitted a resolution in favor of Gen. Jackson for President of the United States. This did not go down well. Some said they had done enough, and others that they had no business with this matter: but George B. Porter moved a substitute, declaring it *impolitic*, &c. to go into the nomination of a President. Somehow or other the resolution and substitute were both lost sight of—and the next thing we heard was a motion from Ephraim Banks to fix the time and place of holding the next convention—George B. Porter had also a substitute for this, fixing the next convention at Harrisburgh, and making the time May—but this was lost sight of in a motion of James M. Porter, to fix a mode of nominating electors of President. The next thing that saluted our ears was the reading of *proposals*, from some printer, by Mr. Frailey the president, to print the proceedings in pamphlet form: but there was such a decided expression of opposition to a contribution for this purpose, that a question was not taken upon it.

W. P. Maclay moved the printing of the *whole* proceedings, that the constituents of delegates instructed to act in a particular way might be satisfied of the instructions having been adhered to: but this was rejected, and it was resolved that no resolutions, &c. should be *published*, other than those which had been *agreed to*. So that a great many things would have been lost to the world but for our humble exertions to preserve them from oblivion.

The space allotted to this subject is filled, and a notice of some other proceedings, with reflections thereon, must be postponed.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

It has been a matter of controversy, whether in the savage or civilized state man enjoys the greatest portion of terrestrial happiness; but as men purely speculative have been engaged in the discussion, it remains as yet a moot point.—But the practical philosophers of our State Legislature are in a fair way of putting the controversy to rest, they having at this present session of 1822–23 laid down and acted upon the first principle in savage life, to wit, *that that which one has the* POWER *he has also the* RIGHT *to do.* Accordingly they have found no difficulty in altering the terms of solemn contracts entered into by former legislatures—herein setting at defiance constitutional prohibitions and moral right. But it is not in this alone that they evince a predilection for barbarism: they scout all new projects of internal improvement, and throw every possible impediment in the way of completing such as have been commenced. The rascally inventions of improving rivers for the purposes of navigation, and of constructing canals, have been frowned down in the Susquehanna and Chesapeake and Delaware bill, and in the supplement to the Union Canal act they have shown equal contempt for that project. In order to test the experiment more fully, the next step is to order the turnpike roads to be ploughed up, so that there may be a resort to the ancient packhorse system; from which the transition to the breechclout and knapsack is perfectly natural and easy.

There has seldom been a period when we looked with more interest for an arrival from Europe, than we do at this time. Our latest Liverpool paper is that of July 1, so that we are fifty eight days without advices. When we do receive them, we may expect to have the long expected and important question of war or peace settled. Either the French will have marched upon Spain, or they wait the coming of the Allies, or the Government feels itself too insecure to venture upon such a measure. Either Alexander has concentrated troops on the Turkish fronties with intention to march to the aid of the Greeks, or he has resolved to be a passive spectator of the war, and take advantage of events. Great Britain, has in all probability, sent a fleet of observation into the Mediterranean. She is evidently jealous of the movements of Alexander, and will sooner assist the Greeks to establish an Independent Government, than permit them to fall under the dominion of Russia. Austria and Prussia must keep up their immense armies, in peace as well as in war. Liberal principles are too widely diseminated in Germany to allow her Sovereigns to reduce their armies to a peace establishment. Whatever may be the state of affairs in Europe, we have too much at stake not to be anxious to know what is done, doing, and likely to be done.—*Dem. Press.*

There is a labor of the mind as well as of the body, and some employ themselves very usefully to society, who do but little with their hands. But the labor of the body, if not excessive strengthens the mind, and those who do not labor from necessity, should labor for health.

Natural History.—A traveller was talking of having seen in some foreign country, bed bugs, so large and powerful, that two of them would drain a man's blood in a night. Sir John Doyle to whom this was addressed, replied, "my good sir, we have the same animals in Ireland, but they are known by another name. We call them *humbugs.*

He that does not give his son a trade or profession, learns him to be a knave, and perhaps a thief. This, more especially holds good as respects the children of the poor. Poor children that are brought up neither to a trade, nor any regular occupation, are laid under a sort of necessity to become rogues for a livelihood.

Acts of Congress.

List of titles of the principal acts passed at the Second Session of the Seventeenth Congress of the United States.

An Act for laying out and making a road from the Lower Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie to the western boundary of the Connecticut Western Reserve.

Providing for the examination of the titles to and in that part of Louisiana situated between Rio Hondo and the Sabine River.

In addition to "an act to continue in force an act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy," and also making farther provisions for punishing the crime of piracy.

Making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year 1823.

Making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1823. (For the Indian Departments.)

Making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for 1823, (for fortifications.)

To prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.

Further to extend the provisions of the act, entitled, "an act supplementary to an act for the relief of purchasers of the public lands prior to 1st July, 1820."

Making the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, receivable in payments on account of public lands.

Extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes in certain cases.

Vesting in the State of Virginia the right of the United States to all fines assessed for nonperformance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain within the said State.

To provide for the settlement of the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of the State of New York.

Authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy.

Appropriating money for the purpose of repairing the public road from Cumberland to Wheeling.

Concerning the lands to be granted to the State of Missouri, for the purpose of education and other public uses.

To continue in force the act to provide for reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

To establish a National Armory on the Western waters.

For the erection of a Monument over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late Vice President of the United States.

For clearing, repairing, and improving certain Roads, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of the United States' Mail.

FOREIGN.

From English papers received by the ship Alexander from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Jan. 3.

We received the Paris papers of Tuesday, last night by express.

The Rentes have experienced a further depression; and the Journal des Debats is again rather warlike in its tone. The Courier observes, that it is gratifying to find a confirmation of its sentiments in the Journal, and now triumphs in the prospect of the success of the *grand principles* which the Duke de Montmorency asserted at Verona.

THE KING.

The report of the marriage of his Majesty to a fair subject gains more and more ground every day. It was pretty generally, but erroneously, supposed that the Royal Marriage Act restrained the Sovereign, as well as the rest of the Royal Family, from marrying a subject. His Majesty is, however, unrestrained by any law from marrying whom he chooses; but another question arises—whether he could marry without the consent of Parliament? This question will be solved differently, according to the degree of extension given to the maxim that the Sovereign can only act by the advice of responsible Ministers. The practice of looking abroad for wives for our Sovereigns, though uninterrupted since the reign of Henry the Eighth, has little in its favor while much may be said against it.

Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday have arrived. The answer to the communication from the Government to the Court of Madrid, had not been received at Paris. The contents were not of any great interest.

Frankfort papers to the 29th ult. contain accounts of the disasters of the Turkish fleet, and the fate of the Sultan's late favorite, Halet Effendi, whose head was planted on the walls of the Seraglio. On the 28th of November, the Turkish Capital was comparatively tranquil. The heads of the Directors of customs, the Capitan Bey, and others, had also arrived. Halet Effendi's two Bankers, the one a Jew and the other a Greek, had been sent to prison, and put to the torture, in order to obtain from them an account of their master's treasures. The triumph of the Janissaries was therefore complete.

From the Plymouth Telegraph

Plymouth Dock, Dec. 28.

The squadron under the command of Commodore Sir E. Owen, K. C. B. consisting of the Gloucester, Phaeton, Valorous, Eden, and Belette sailed, on Thursday morning with a fair wind. The Ranger, Capt. P. Fisher arrived here on Thursday morning from Portsmouth, and the Pioneer, Lt. Favell, from the Downs. The Ranger, after taking on board a messenger, who had arrived at Goude's hotel, sailed in the evening, and the Pinioneer yesterday morning, to join Sir E. Owen.

There appears no longer to be any doubt that these ships are intended as a reinforcement of Sir Charles Rowley's squadron at Jamaica, for the purpose of being employed in taking possession of the Island of Cuba, should Spain be forced in to a war with France. The French have two small squadrons of ships, at Martinique, whose intentions it may be necessary to thwart. Should the deprecated event not take place, and Sir Charles Rowley wish to return to England, Sir E. Owen may, in that case, hoist a broad pendant, and assume the command of the station for the next three years.

Paris, Jan. 1.

The Nuremburgh Gazette contains some details respecting the arrival of the Selan, of 60 guns, at Bastia, from Marseilles, with a Battalion of German troops, for Greece, consisting of 600 men, of whom 200 are for the artillery, all perfectly armed and equipped. They have with them a good band of music. The money by which the battalion was fitted out was collected by subscriptions in Germany. Among the subscribers is the King of Wurtemberg, who gave 60,000 florins from his privy purse. Mr. Bethman, the banker, of Frankfort, subscribed 100 louis d'ors. The Swiss Cantons of Zurich, Berne, and Aran, have furnished 13 pieces of cannon and three mortars. This battalion is to wait at Bastia, to be joined by 700 or 800 volunteers, commanded by a Colonel Hesse Darmstadt, named Dittmar.

Intelligent Europeans, who saw the Ottoman fleet in the Dardenelles, state, that the ships are in so shattered a state, that it will be five or six months before they can be refitted for sea.—The Greeks will know how to avail themselves this interval—*Gazette of Augsburgh.*

Odessa, Dec. 8.

We have received intelligence from Constantinople, of the 28th ult. The Sultan has caused all the Captains of his fleet, who escaped the disaster of Tenedos, to be beheaded. Their heads are exhibited over the great gate of the Seraglio, with those of Heleb Effendi, the Grand Vizier, the Director of the Customs, and of other functionaries who have been executed. It is not known how far this revolution may go—There is no other authority than that of the Janissaries.—*Idem.*

Smyrna, Oct. 16.

Accounts have been received at Belgrade of the death of Courschid Pacha. To escape the sentence of death by strangulation, brought to him by the Capidgi Cachi, he poisoned himself. His head has been sent to Constantinople. His confidential friends have been arrested, in order to extort from them where this Pacha had concealed the treasures of Ali. All the troops which were under his orders have been disbanded. The districts which had submitted are again taking up arms.—*Idem.*

A great quantity of false copper coin, made in England, has been seized at Coblentz, which when melted down, lost 72½ per cent. It was a speculation of some Jews from Holland. Large quantities of this base coin have been seized also at Cologne and Bielefield, (in the latter place alone 3 cwt.)

The workmen of a cotton manufactory at Jacques, near Dieppe, were affected with nausea, vertigo and convulsions, and some of them imagined they saw spectres flying at them and seizing them by their throats. A thousand superstitious ceremonies were performed to release them from a supposed spell, but without effect. It was at length discovered to be owing to the gaseous oxide of carbon formed by the decomposition of oil placed on a cast iron stove. The workmen in the upper parts of the manufactory were first affected, in consequence of the levity of the gas, which is well known to be lighter than common air.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	33
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
western Reserve,	2
St. Clairsville,	2
Bank of Chilicothe,	2
Lancaster,	2
Marietta,	2
Columbus,	2
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.

State Bk. & Bran.	65
Maysville,	2

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois	

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	10
Newbern, $5 & up	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do

S.Carolina.

Charleston 5 & up	6

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Vermont.

Burlington,	

N. Hampshire.

Generally	

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	1½ dis.
Mohawk bk. at Schen.	
Newburgh,	2
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Chenango,	2
Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Do. at Canandaigua,	2
Plattsburgh,	3

Maryland.

Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	2
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Trenton bank,	do
N. Brunswick bank	2 dis
State bank at Tren.	do
Mount Holly,	1
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	1½ dis.
Newark Insurance,	do
State bk. at Morris,	do
Ditto at Elizabetht.	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank	1

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1½
Union bk. Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria,	do
Farmers' bk. Alexan	do
Georgetown I. & E. Company,	do

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches, $5 and up.	1½
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Morgantown and South Branch,	
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Charlestown	

Georgia.

State banks, generally, $5 and up.	

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	2 dis.
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.

Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	do
Other Massachusetts notes,	do

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1823.

The Gazette Office

Will be REMOVED, on *Friday* next, to its former stand in FOURTH-STREET, between Market and Third Streets. March 14.

We have inserted the titles of the principal acts, passed at the last session of Congress, from which the reader will see what has been done. Among the business left undone, were the bills to protect Manufactures,—to authorize surveys preparatory to a system of Internal Improvement —and to authorize a settlement at the mouth of Columbia River.

By our list of arrivals and departures, it will be observed that the spring trade has commenced with unusual spirit and briskness at this port. *Three* of the Steam Boats, which have departed during the week, are entirely new, and now on their first voyage.—These are, the *Pittsburgh*—the *Rambler*—and the *Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet.*—They are handsome and substantial boats, with elegant accomodations for passengers. The building of these during one season, and of Messrs. Harts' new Steam Boat, the *Pennsylvania*, which is now out on her second voyage, may give some idea of the enterprise concentrated at this place.

John Andrew Shulze, is announced as the patent candidate for the next Governor of this state. In proclaiming his advent, it seems to have been deemed necessary to denounce all those members of the legislature who voted against the bill to pay the bank loans. Accordingly we find the names of two of the members from this district held forth to public censure on that account, in a paper that has published neither the objections of the governor, nor the protest of the minority, which contain the reasons for opposing that bill. The people, however, will not be satisfied to pronounce judgment on the case from an interested representation of one side of it; and we are much mistaken, if they do not, on an impartial view of the constitutional question involved in the preamble to the bill, decide in favor of the minority; and in carrying this decision into effect, doom to a private station that candidate for Governor who could vote to himself the right to draw money from the Treasury without an appropriation by law according to the terms of the constitution. We have not seen the vote in Senate on the bill in question, but we take it for granted from the [illegible] of his friends, that if Senator Shulze [illegible] all, it was with the majority.

Economy and Logic....In an article in the last *Statesman*, denouncing the terrors of democracy against Messrs. Gilmore and Sullivan for voting against the passage of the bill for the payment of the Philadelphia bank loans, which bill the Governor had refused to sign, we are treated with the following admirable piece of *reasoning*:

"Besides, on this money laying dead in the Treasury we were paying an interest of five per cent. and an interest of 6 per cent. on the money due the Philadelphia banks, making in all an interest of 11 per cent. per annum on 150,000 dollars. The interest on 150,000 dollars for one year, at 11 per cent. per annum, would be 16,000 dollars, which, had there been no more wisdom in the legislature than the two gentlemen above named appear to have, the *people* of this state must have paid, for no other reason than to please the caprice of 'his excellency' and one or two of his cabinet."

Now "that's what I call logic!" The interest of two loans is charged to one, and interest on both loans saved by paying *one* of them off! Think of that Master Brook! and never believe in the simple calculators of simple interest again while you live.

In a report made some years ago, by Mr. Crawford, now Secretary of the Treasury, and a candidate for the Presidency, he recommended, as a means of civilizing the Indians, that intermarriages should be encouraged between them and the white people; and intimated that our American savages might be made as good citizens as those foreigners who visit our shores, whether their visit be on account of their "crimes or their virtues." A correspondent appears to think this marriage scheme will ruin Mr. C's popularity among the ladies, at least in the Jersies, where females have a right to vote. What effect his inuendo against foreigners will have upon his pretensions, remains to be seen. We observe, that Mr. *Binns* is a warm advocate of his.

Harrisburgh Convention.—The following was the first vote for candidates in the Convention, viz:—Shulze 35, Bryan 41, Ingham 25, Darlington 5, Lawrence 7, Marks 3, Montgomery 3, Hill 3, Weaver 3, Lacock 1, Wilkins 8, Lowrie 1.

Dr. *Percival*, whose poetical pieces have adorned many a poet's corner in the American papers, has become editor of the New-Haven "Connecticut Herald."

Mr. *Halleck*, author of *Fanny*, and other poems, has returned from a visit to Europe, but, it is said intends to return thither.

"What is the main question?" is said to be the only sentence that escaped the lips of John Randolph, of Roanoke, on the floor of Congress, during the last session!

Some accounts say General Jackson will accept his appointment as minister to Mexico,—others, that he will not.

"*The Wilderness*, or Braddock's Times, a Tale of the West," a new national novel, is in the press at New-York. The New-York Statesman says, "those who have seen the original, speak of the tale in terms of approbation."

Proposals have been issued at Steubenville, O. by Mr. James P. Miller, for publishing a paper to be entitled "The Western Agriculturalist, & Farmer's Journal." To be issued monthly, in numbers, in the form and size of Niles' Register, at $1 per year, in advance. Subscriptions received at this Office.

During the last year there were 178 arrivals at the Port of Sandusky, on Lake Erie, where, a few years ago, says a New-York paper, the list of arrivals and clearances, would have comprised a few stray logs, Indian canoes, or perhaps a few wandering barks, navigated by squirrels!

At Steubenville, Ohio, a new Steam Boat will shortly be launched, estimated to carry 150 tons.

A project is on foot at Cincinnati, by a company there, to build two ships of 270 tons each, to be employed in the Whale Fishery on the North-West Coast of America.

On the night of the 5th ult. a villain threw a brimstone match into the letter-box of the New-Orleans Post Office, on purpose to set fire to it—but did not effect his purpose.

From Harrisburgh.

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, March* 8, 1823.

"This has been a busy week with the political fry. They were coming in in shoals, from all points the latter days of February and the beginning of March, to be ready by the 4th.' On that day they mustered strong, upwards of 100 special delegates being in their places at roll call; and many of these having travelled from 100 to 250 miles. There must have been some strong inducement to bring delegates such a distance: but what is singular, those who came farthest were most disappointed. I am told that some of them declared the journey to have been undertaken with a single view to give a vote for so meritorious and persecuted a citizen as George Bryan. They did vote for him, but alas and alack-a-day! their benevolent intention of doing him a service was not realized. As you will have seen by the newspapers, he was completely distanced the fourth heat by J. Andrew Shulze. You will ask, how this came about? I ask. Did you ever see a township election managed? If you did you have seen a miniature of the management of this grand State Convention. In the first instance the active friends of Shulze and Bryan watched the coming in of the delegates, or voters, and exercised their electioneering talents upon them. By the time of the meeting of the Convention they were certain of success on both sides. Ingham's friends, however, maintained their reserve, and when the vote was taken it was manifest that they held the balance of power. Two or three of the principal friends of the latter candidate, caused the others to hold out, until they could make their terms with one of the other candidates; and these being satisfactorily adjusted during an adjournment over the night of the 4th of March, when they came in on the 5th the whole went for Shulze, and he obtained the nomination by almost three to one. The meeting on the morning of the 4th, was marked by a great show of cordiality—in the afternoon the friends of Bryan and Shulze looked gruffish—and the second day the Bryanites could scarcely keep within the bounds of civility. The business closed with a supper, at which it is said high words passed. The last vote had not been announced five minutes before it was proclaimed by sound democrats, that Shulze could not be *elected:* and such is my opinion, for beside the baldness of his pretensions, a very large and respectable part of the citizens conceive that he has attempted to inflict upon them a serious injury, by interfering with their religious rights.

"The bill incorporating the Philadelphia bank for a period of 15 years, has passed the House of Representatives. The bonus to be given for this charter is $100,000 by way of subscription to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. An appropriation of $60,000 is made to clear out the Susquehanna, by a bill that has also passed that House. Should the Senate pass the Philadelphia bank bill, that extending the charters of 19 or 20 of the banks of 1814, will most probably pass likewise. As yet no business of a *public* nature has been finally acted on.

"Mr. Stevenson of your county, and Mr. Wise of Westmoreland are sick, and of course unable to attend to their duties. The latter has been confined a considerable time, and was thought to be in a dangerous situation, but is convalescent, Mr. S. I believe, is not considered dangerously ill.

"No time has been decided on for the final adjournment of the Legislature. It will not rise before April. *Three dollars a day* for four months, is a pretty good business."

Baton Rouge, Feb 9.

The Steam Boat *Alexander* was lost on her way up from New Orleans, on Sunday morning last. About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, she ran foul of some floating wood, which knocked off a part of her sheating; she went down in a few hours afterwards. The loss of property is very considerable, but the passengers and crew were saved. If the opinion contained in a statement of this evening's Gazette be correct, very little exertion seems to have been employed for the purpose of saving the cargo.—*Republic.*

Natchez, Feb. 13.

STEAM BOAT DISASTER.

The following certificate containing some of the particulars of the loss of the Steam Boat Tennessee, commanded by Capt. Campbell, was handed us just as our paper was going to press, by a gentleman who was a passenger on board. This calamitous and truly melancholy occurrence, appears to have been the result of pure accident, inasmuch as the commander, for prudent and good management is sustained by all the surviving passengers of the boat.—It was, however a direful disaster attended by consequences more serious and sufferings more extensive, perhaps, than ever followed a like accident since the running of Steam Boats on the Mississippi.—Notwithstanding every effort to preserve the lives of those on board, about thirty appear to have gone down with the boat.—We have not been furnished with any particulars of the loss of property which is said to be very considerable—the cargo having been one of much more than ordinary value.—The part of the river where the boat is represented to have sunk, is at the foot of Tomkins's bend, about one hundred miles above this place.

We the undersigned, surviving passengers who were on board of the Steam Boat Tennessee, commanded by Capt. Campbell from New Orleans, bound to Louisville, Ky. do state without being consulted or solicited, by Capt. Campbell, that the aforesaid boat was well managed on the trip—that on the night of the 8th inst. about 10 o'clock at night, it being very dark, the boat struck a log some distance from the shore, which caused her to sink in about five minutes. When she struck the Engine was stopped, and so soon as the injury she received was ascertained, the boat was started for the shore, but she went down so fast that the effort to make the shore was unavailing. We state that the exertion and efforts of Capt. Campbell to save the crew and passengers, were those of a gentleman and honorable to his humanity:—By his personal exertions aided by his crew many lives were saved; and, that throughout this unfortunate occurrence, Capt. Campbell's conduct met the approbation of all the survivors.

Nathaniel Wickliffe,	*John W. Hundley,*
John S. Viment,	*J. W. Jones,*
Archibald Logan,	*Benjamin Keiser,*
P. Coggins,	*Joseph Brown,*
Joshua Higlen, Jr.	*Samuel Arbuckle,*
James J. Duncan,	*Edward Swanson.*

We, the subscribers, a committee representing *one hundred deck passengers*, do agree in opinion with our fellow sufferers in the Cabin, as respects the conduct of Captain Campbell.

Thomas Black,	*Hugh Norvell,*
Enoch Mayfield,	*Henry Solur,*
Daniel Campbell,	*Zachariah Parks,*
John Bruner,	*Wiley I. Patrick.*

Cabin passengers drowned.—M. J. Nouvel, of Lexington, Ky. Mr. [illegible], of Baltimore; Mr. Maybin, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Carothers, of Tennessee.

Deck passengers drowned—George Sanders, of Lexington; Samuel Cooper, of Kentucky; David Knaw, do. John Curby, Samuel Henceley, John Steward, John Kiplee, Mrs Manaker, and child Mr. Terley, James Bradford, negro Henry, do two negro women, and two negro boys, and ten passengers, whose names are not known.

The New-York Canal commissioners have reported in favor of constructing a basin at the termination of the canal at Albany, which will cost $100,000. It is to be so constructed as to enable transhipments to be made between canal and river craft, without the cost and delay of cartage and storage.

A DRINKING JURY.

In Lancaster county, Juries empannelled to try criminal cases, are allowed during the continuance of the trial and until their verdict is made out, to lodge, eat and drink at a tavern, at the public expense. That this practice is a pretty costly one to the county, the following article will show.

From the Lancaster Gazette, Feb. 25.

The jury that tried Lechler, made a bill at the tavern at which they were entertained of 175 dollars. The jury that tried Wilson made a bill of 190 dollars 75 cents. In the latter case the jury occupied seven days and three quarters. The amount has been so much the subject of animadversion, throughout the city, that I have been induced to make some inquiries, and though I have not been able to procure a perfect copy of the bill, the following items may be depended upon as composing a part of the account.

58½ bottles of Madeira Wine!
10½ quarts of Brandy!
11 quarts Holland Gin!
1½ quarts of Country Gin!
50½ quarts of Strong Beer!
11½ quarts of Cider!!!

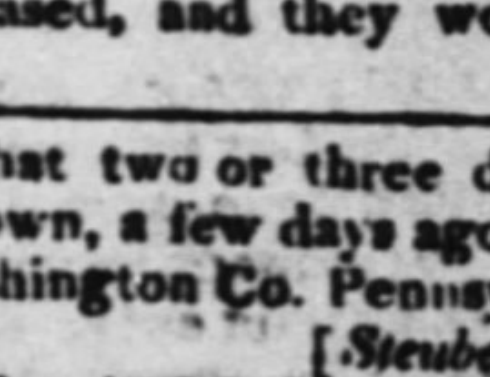
Of the twelve jurors, one was in a bad state of health, another is known to be a man who does not drink, and it is said they are all moderate men in that respect. To the number of the actual consumers is to be added four constables; but neither of them drank *wine*.

Some may say that the enormous quantity of Wine, Brandy, Common Gin, Beer and Cider, stated in the account, could not have been consumed by the jury and the constables within the time specified. But it is literally true. The tavern keeper is a man of known probity; he more than once remonstrated against the *quantity*, but he was told they had a right to have what they pleased, and they would have what they pleased.

We learn that two or three dwelling houses were burnt down, a few days ago, in West Middletown, Washington Co. Pennsylvania.

[*Steubenville Herald.*

The Marblehead Fishermen have sent a Cod fish weighing *eighty four pounds*, as a present to John Q. Adams, the Secretary of State. The fish was frozen with great care, in order to preserve it, incased in a box of ice, and transmitted with a letter from the donors.



Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

March 9. Steam Boat *Rufus Putnam*, 40 tons, Green & Co. owners, Green, master, Cincinnati, tobacco and hemp.

12. Steam Boat *General Neville*, 100 tons, Page & Gray and Eichbaum & Johnston owners, Walker, master, Louisville, freight and 150 passengers.

Keel Boat *Rifleman*, 15 tons, Mays, master, Zanesville.

DEPARTED.

March. 8. A Flat Boat, 8 tons, Carey & Wilson, owners, Carey, master, Natchez, 500 barrels porter.

9. Steam Boat *Pittsburgh*, 100 tons, Davis & Co. owners, Davis, master, Nashville, dry goods and passengers.

A Flat Boat, 30 tons, Wick, owner, Leonard, master, Cincinnati, coals.

10. Steam Boat *Pittsburgh & St. Louis Packet*, 100 tons, Lindle, Scott & Co. owners, Scott, master, St. Louis, dry goods.

Flat Boat, *Pittsburgh Trader*, Harris, owner, M'Ewen, master, merchandise, for a market.

11. Steam Boat *Rufus Putnam*, Green & Co. owners, Green, master, Louisville, dry goods and queensware.

12. Two Flat Boats, 95 tons, Richmond, owner, Evans & Star, masters, Louisville, iron and nails.

A Keel Boat, 90 tons, Stacker, owner, Robison, master, Nashville, flour, nails, porter, *&c.*

13. Steam Boat *Rambler*, 80 tons, Norvell, owner, Snodgrass, master, St. Louis, dry goods and passengers.

We were gratified in visiting the Trading or Store Boat, fitted out by our enterprising fellow citizen Mr. Isaac Harris. The boat is intended to coast the river, and [illegible] with a large and very extensive [illegible] almost every description of merchandise. It is completely shelved off, and the goods displayed with as much taste and variety as in a store. The boat will stop at the different settlements along the banks of the river, and dispose of its cargo, to the farmer for his cash or country products.—It is literally a moving store, which visits the farmer at his own threshold.—*Mercury.*

CARBONARI IN CUBA.

A letter before us states the existence of an extensive association throughout Cuba, that are initiated into a sort of secrecy, like the Carbonari of Naples, to further the cause of liberty—and that secret meetings are frequently held in Havanna for this express object. No government can be more feeble than the present, where piracy and murder has become so familiar that we cease to wonder at their recital.

Washington Gazette.

NEW BOOKS.
Eichbaum & Johnston, Booksellers,
Corner of Market and Second Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Waltham, an American Revolutionary Tale, by James M'Henry. Price 37½ cts.
Peveril of the Peak, by the author of Waverley, &c.
Napoleon in Exile, or a Voice from St. Helena, by Barry O'Meara, his late surgeon.
Songs of Zion, by James Montgomery.
Major Long's Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains.
Western Navigator; containing directions for the Navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, by Samuel Cummings.

ALSO,
A few *Opaque, Dutch*, and *English* QUILLS, of the best quality. March 14—1t

A BUNCH OF KEYS
LOST.

LOST in this City, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. a bunch of KEYS. A liberal reward will be paid for their delivery to Mr. *Wm. Eichbaum*, Sr. at the Reading Room, in Second Street.
Pittsburgh, March 14—3t

WM. M'KNIGHT,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
And is now opening, at his Store in Market Street, next door to the corner of 4th,
A LARGE & HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy, Spring & Summer
GOODS.
Also—A good assortment of
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets;
And a large assortment of Ladies' Simile Velvet, Valentia, Prunella, and black Morocco
Slippers,
With and without heels, assorted colours.
Children's Morocco and Leather Boots & Shoes.
Also—A good assortment of
Ingrain Carpeting, Stair Carpeting and Hearth Rugs.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, March 14—6tif

FOR SALE OR RENT,
That elegant House and lot,
Lately owned by Samuel Edgar, near to Birmingham, consisting of eight acres, rich and well calculated for a Garden, with a good well of water close to the house.
ALSO,
Several Houses for Rent,
In Birmingham and in the City of Pittsburgh, and one at the south end of the Monongahela Bridge. For terms apply to the subscriber, near the Post-Office.
John M'Donald.
March 14..3t

I WILL RENT,
For one or more years,
That large and commodious
BRICK HOUSE,
With excellent Stabling and other necessary Out-Houses, at present occupied by me, in the Town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh. It has been and is now kept as a Tavern, and is situated on the public square. To accommodate the renter, he may have from five to ten acres of meadow. There are few stands for public business more eligibly situated. The terms and further particulars will be made known by
Robert Stewart.
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☞ The printer in Wooster will publish this advertisement three times, and send his bill for payment, to R. S.

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TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Westmoreland, for the benefits of the acts of insolvency of this commonwealth, and the said court have appointed the *second Monday (14th day) of April next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in Greensburgh, in said county, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.
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Farmer, of Rostraver Township.
Jacob Gardiner,
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March 14, 1823.—ctw.

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TAKEN up, by the Subscriber, near the mouth of the Four Mile Run, in Pitt Township, on the 11th of January last, a
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James Montgomery.

Laborer, St. Clair township.

Feb. 28—3t*

"Law's Serious Call."
FOR Sale, at the Bookstore of Cramer & Spear, Wood street, Pittsburgh, "*A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life.* Adapted to the state and condition of all orders of Christians. By William Law, A. M. To which is added some account of the author." Jan. 17.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1823.

The Gazette Office

Will be REMOVED, on *Friday* next, to its former stand in FOURTH-STREET, between Market and Third Streets. March 14.

We have inserted the titles of the principal acts, passed at the last session of Congress, from which the reader will see what has been done. Among the business left undone, were the bills to protect Manufactures,—to authorize surveys preparatory to a system of Internal Improvement —and to authorize a settlement at the mouth of Columbia River.

By our list of arrivals and departures, it will be observed that the spring trade has commenced with unusual spirit and briskness at this port. *Three* of the Steam Boats, which have departed during the week, are entirely new, and now on their first voyage.—These are, the *Pittsburgh*—the *Rambler*—and the *Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet*.—They are handsome and substantial boats, with elegant accomodations for passengers. The building of these during one season, and of Messrs. Harts' new Steam Boat, the *Pennsylvania*, which is now out on her second voyage, may give some idea of the enterprise concentrated at this place.

John Andrew Shulze, is announced as the patent candidate for the next Governor of this state. In proclaiming his advent, it seems to have been deemed necessary to denounce all those members of the legislature who voted against the bill to pay the bank loans. Accordingly we find the names of two of the members from this district held forth to public censure on that account, in a paper that has published neither the objections of the governor, nor the protest of the minority, which contain the reasons for opposing that bill. The people, however, will not be satisfied to pronounce judgment on the case from an interested representation of one side of it; and we are much mistaken, if they do not, on an impartial view of the constitutional question involved in the preamble to the bill, decide in favor of the minority; and in carrying this decision into effect, doom to a private station that candidate for Governor who could vote to himself the right to draw money from the Treasury without an appropriation by law according to the terms of the constitution. We have not seen the vote in Senate on the bill in question, but we take it for granted from the remarks of his friends, that if Senator Shulze voted at all, it was with the majority.

* * *

Economy and Logic....In an article in the last Statesman, denouncing the terrors of democracy against Messrs. Gilmore and Sullivan for voting against the passage of the bill for the payment of the Philadelphia bank loans, which bill the Governor had refused to sign, we are treated with the following admirable piece of *reasoning*:

"Besides, on this money laying dead in the Treasury we were paying an interest of five per cent. and an interest of 6 per cent. on the money due the Philadelphia banks, making in all an interest of 11 per cent. per annum on 150,000 dollars The interest on 150,000 dollars for one year, at 11 per cent. per annum, would be 16,000 dollars, which, had there been no more wisdom in the legislature than the two gentlemen above named appear to have, the *people* of this state must have paid, for no other reason than to please the caprice of 'his excellency' and one or two of his cabinet."

Now "that's what I call logic!" The interest of two loans is charged to one, and interest on both loans saved by paying *one* of them off! Think of that Master Brook! and never believe in the simple calculators of simple interest again while you live.

In a report made some years ago, by Mr. Crawford, now Secretary of the Treasury, and a candidate for the Presidency, he recommended, as a means of civilizing the Indians, that intermarriages should be encouraged between them and the white people; and intimated that our American savages might be made as good citizens as those foreigners who visit our shores, whether their visit be on account of their "crimes or their virtues." A correspondent appears to think this marriage scheme will ruin Mr. C's popularity among the ladies, at least in the Jersies, where females have a right to vote. What effect his inuendo against foreigners will have upon his pretensions, remains to be seen We observe, that Mr. *Binns* is a warm advocate of his.

Harrisburgh Convention.—The following was the first vote for candidates in the Convention, viz:—Shulze 35, Bryan 41, Ingham 25, Darlington 5, Lawrence 7, Marks 3, Montgomery 3, Hill 3, Weaver 3, Lacock 1, Wilkins 8, Lowrie 1.

Dr. *Percival*, whose poetical pieces have adorned many a poet's corner in the American papers, has become editor of the New-Haven "Connecticut Herald."

Mr. *Halleck*, author of *Fanny*, and other poems, has returned from a visit to Europe, but, it is said intends to return thither.

"What is the main question?" is said to be the only sentence that escaped the lips of John Randolph, of Roanoke, on the floor of Congress, during the last session!

Some accounts say General Jackson will accept his appointment as minister to Mexico,—others, that he will not.

"*The Wilderness*, or Braddock's Times, a Tale of the West," a new national novel, is in the the press at New York. The New York Statesman says, "those who have seen the original, speak of the tale in terms of approbation."

Proposals have been issued at Steubenville, O by Mr. James P. Miller, for publishing a paper to be entitled "*The Western Agriculturalist, or Farmer's Journal.*" To be issued monthily, in numbers, in the form and size of Niles' Register, at $1 per year, in advance. Subscriptions received at this Office.

During the last year there were 178 arrivals at the Port of Sandusky, on Lake Erie, where, a few years ago, says a New-York paper, the list of arrivals and clearances, would have comprised a few stray logs, Indian canoes, or perhaps a few wandering barks, navigated by squirrels!

At Steubenville, Ohio, a new Steam Boat will shortly be launched, estimated to carry 150 tons.

A project is on foot at Cincinnati, by a company there, to build two ships of 270 tons each, to be employed in the Whale Fishery on the North-West Coast of America.

On the night of the 5th ult. a villain threw a brimstone match into the letter-box of the New-Orleans Post Office, on purpose to set fire to it—but did not effect his purpose.

From Harrisburgh.

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, March* 8, 1823.

"This has been a busy week with the political fry. They were coming in in shoals, from all points the latter days of February and the beginning of March, to be ready by the 4th. On that day they mustered strong, upwards of 100 special delegates being in their places at roll call; and many of these having travelled from 100 to 250 miles. There must have been some strong inducement to bring delegates such a distance: but what is singular, those who came farthest were most disappointed. I am told that some of them declared the journey to have been undertaken with a single view to give a vote for so meritorious and persecuted a citizen as George Bryan. They did vote for him, but alas and alack-a-day! their benevolent intention of doing him a service was not realized. As you will have seen by the newspapers, he was completely distanced the fourth heat by J. Andrew Shulze. You will ask, how this came about? I ask, Did you ever see a township election managed? If you did you have seen a miniature of the management of this grand State Convention. In the first instance the active friends of Shulze and Bryan watched the coming in of the delegates, or voters, and exercised their electioneering talents upon them. By the time of the meeting of the Convention they were certain of success on both sides. Ingham's friends, however, maintained their reserve, and when the vote was taken it was manifest that they held the balance of power Two or three of the principal friends of the latter candidate, caused the others to hold out, until they could make their terms with one of the other candidates; and these being satisfactorily adjusted during an adjournment over the night of the 4th of March, when they came in on the 5th the whole went for Shulze, and he obtained the nomination by almost three to one. The meeting on the morning of the 4th, was marked by a great show of cordiality—in the afternoon the friends of Bryan and Shulze looked gruffish—and the second day the Bryanites could scarcely keep within the bounds of civility. The business closed with a supper, at which it is said high words passed. The last vote had not been announced five minutes before it was proclaimed by sound democrats, that Shulze could not be *elected:* and such is my opinion, for beside the baldness of his pretensions, a very large and respectable part of the citizens conceive that he has attempted to inflict upon them a serious injury, by interfering with their religious rights.

The bill incorporating the Philadelphia bank for a period of 15 years, has passed the House of Representatives. The bonus to be given for this charter is $100,000 by way of subscription to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. An appropriation of $60,000 is made to clear out the Susquehanna, by a bill that has also passed that House. Should the Senate pass the Philadelphia bank bill, that extending the charters of 19 or 20 of the banks of 1814, will most probably pass likewise. As yet no business of a *public* nature has been finally acted on.

"Mr. Stevenson of your county, and Mr. Wise of Westmoreland are sick, and of course unable to attend to their duties. The latter has been confined a considerable time, and was thought to be in a dangerous situation, but is convalescent, Mr. S. I believe, is not considered dangerously ill.

"No time has been decided on for the final adjournment of the Legislature. It will not rise before April. *Three dollars a day* for four months, is a pretty good business."

Baton Rouge, Feb 9.

The Steam Boat *Alexander* was lost on her way up from New Orleans, on Sunday morning last. About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, she ran foul of some floating wood, which knocked off a part of her sheating; she went down in a few hours afterwards The loss of property is very considerable, but the passengers and crew were saved. If the opinion contained in a statement of this evening's Gazette be correct, very little exertion seems to have been employed for the purpose of saving the cargo.—*Republic.*

Natchez, Feb. 13.

STEAM BOAT DISASTER.

The following certificate containing some of the particulars of the loss of the Steam Boat Tennessee, commanded by Capt. Campbell, was handed us just as our paper was going to press, by a gentleman who was a passenger on board. This calamitous and truly melancholy occurrence, appears to have been the result of pure accident, inasmuch as the commander, for prudent and good management is sustained by all the surviving passengers of the boat.—It was, however a direful disaster attended by consequences more serious and sufferings more extensive, perhaps, than ever followed a like accident since the running of Steam Boats on the Mississippi.—Notwithstanding every effort to preserve the lives of those on board, about thirty appear to have gone down with the boat.—We have not been furnished with any particulars of the loss of property which is said to be very considerable—the cargo having been one of much more than ordinary value.—The part of the river where the boat is represented to have sunk, is at the foot of Tomkins's bend, about one hundred miles above this place.

We the undersigned, surviving passengers who were on board of the Steam Boat Tennessee, commanded by Capt. Campbell from New Orleans, bound to Louisville, Ky do state without being consulted or solicited, by Capt. Campbell, that the aforesaid boat was well managed on the trip—that on the night of the 8th inst. about 10 o'clock at night, it being very dark, the boat struck a log some distance from the shore, which caused her to sink in about five minutes. When she struck the Engine was stopped, and so soon as the injury she received was ascertained, the boat was started for the shore, but she went down so fast that the effort to make the shore was unavailing. We state that the exertion and efforts of Capt. Campbell to save the crew and passengers, were those of a gentleman and honorable to his humanity:—By his personal exertions aided by his crew many lives were saved; and, that throughout this unfortunate occurrence, Capt. Campbell's conduct met the approbation of all the survivors.

Nathaniel Wickliffe,	*John W. Hundley,*
John S. Vimont,	*J. W. Jones,*
Archibald Logan,	*Benjamin Keiser,*
P. Coggins,	*Joseph Brown,*
Joshua Higlen, Jr.	*Samuel Arbuckle,*
James J. Duncan,	*Edward Swanson.*

We, the subscribers, a committee representing *one hundred deck passengers*, do agree in opinion with our fellow sufferers in the Cabin, as respects the conduct of Captain Campbell.

Thomas Black,	*Hugh Norvell,*
Enoch Mayfield,	*Henry Solur,*
Daniel Campbell,	*Zachariah Parks,*
John Bruner,	*Wiley I. Patrick.*

Cabin passengers drowned.—M. J. Nouvel, of Lexington, Ky. Mr. Pool, of Baltimore; Mr. Maybin, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Carothers, of Tennessee.

Deck passengers drowned—George Sanders, of Lexington, Samuel Cooper, of Kentucky; David Knaw, do. John Curby, Samuel Henceley, John Steward, John Kipler, Mrs Mansker, and child Mr. Terley, James Bradford, negro; Henry, do two negro women and two negro boys, and ten passengers, whose names are not known.

The New-York Canal commissioners have reported in favor of constructing a basin at the termination of the canal at Albany, which will cost $100,000. It is to be so constructed as to enable transhipments to be made between canal and river craft, without the cost and delay of cartage and storage.

A DRINKING JURY.

In Lancaster county, Juries empannelled to try criminal cases, are allowed during the continuance of the trial and until their verdict is made out, to lodge, eat and drink at a tavern, at the public expense. That this practice is a pretty costly one to the county, the following article will show.

From the Lancaster Gazette, Feb. 25.

The jury that tried Lechler, made a bill at the tavern at which they were entertained of 175 dollars. The jury that tried Wilson made a bill of 190 dollars 75 cents. In the latter case the jury occupied seven days and three quarters. The amount has been so much the subject of animadversion, throughout the city, that I have been induced to make some inquiries, and though I have not been able to procure a perfect copy of the bill, the following items may be depended upon as composing a part of the account.

58½ bottles of Madeira Wine!
10¾ quarts of Brandy!
11 quarts Holland Gin!
1½ quarts of Country Gin!
50¼ quarts of Strong Beer!
11¾ quarts of Cider!!!

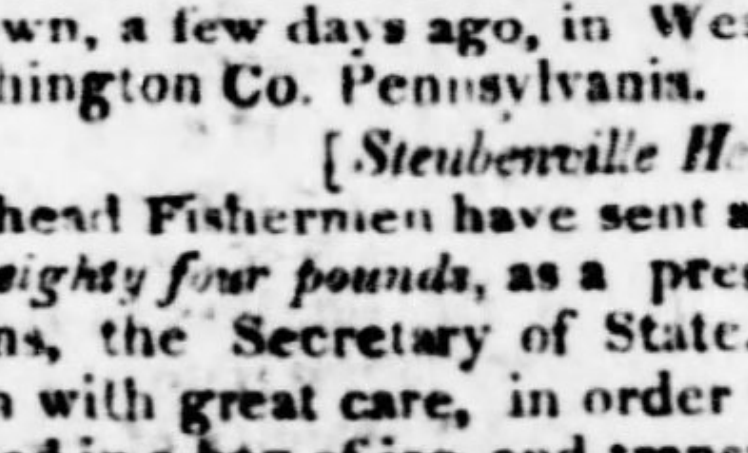
Of the twelve jurors, one was in a bad state of health, another is known to be a man who does not drink, and it is said they are all moderate men in that respect. To the number of the actual consumers is to be added four constables; but neither of them drank *wine*.

Some may say that the enormous quantity of Wine, Brandy, Common Gin, Beer and Cider, stated in the account, could not have been consumed by the jury and the constables within the time spesified. But it is literally true The tavern keeper is a man of known probity; he more than once remonstrated against the *quantity*, but he was told they had a right to have what they pleased, and they would have what they pleased.

We learn that two or three dwelling houses were burnt down, a few days ago, in West Middletown, Washington Co. Pennsylvania.

[*Steubenville Herald.*

The Marblehead Fishermen have sent a Cod fish weighing *eighty four pounds*, as a present to John Q. Adams, the Secretary of State. The fish was frozen with great care, in order to preserve it, incased in a box of ice, and transmitted with a letter from the donors.



Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

March 9. Steam Boat *Rufus Putnam*, 40 tons, Green & Co. owners, Green, master, Cincinnati, tobacco and hemp.

12. Steam Boat *General Neville*, 100 tons, Page & Gray and Eichbaum & Johnston owners, Walker, master, Louisville, freight and 150 passengers.

Keel Boat *Rifleman*, 15 tons, Mays, master, Zanesville.

DEPARTED.

March. 8. A Flat Boat, 8 tons, Carey & Wilson, owners, Carey, master, Natchez, 500 barrels porter.

9. Steam Boat *Pittsburgh*, 100 tons, Davis & Co. owners, Davis, master, Nashville, dry goods and passengers.

A Flat Boat, 30 tons, Wick, owner, Leonard, master, Cincinnati, coals.

10. Steam Boat *Pittsburgh & St. Louis Packet*, 100 tons, Lindle, Scott & Co. owners, Scott, master, St. Louis, dry goods.

Flat Boat, *Pittsburgh Trader*, Harris, owner, M'Ewen, master, merchandise, for a market.

11. Steam Boat *Rufus Putnam*, Green & Co. owners, Green, master, Louisville, dry goods and queensware.

12. Two Flat Boats, 95 tons, Richmond, owner, Evans & Star, masters, Louisville, iron and nails.

A Keel Boat, 90 tons, Stacker, owner, Robison, master, Nashville, flour, nails, porter, &c.

13. Steam Boat *Rambler*, 80 tons, Norvell, owner, Snodgrass, master, St. Louis, dry goods and passengers.

We were gratified in visiting the *Trading* or *Store Boat*, fitted out by our enterprising fellow citizen Mr. Isaac Harris. This boat is intended to coast the river; and is loaded with a large and very extensive assortment of almost every description of merchandise. It is completely shelved off, and the goods displayed with as much taste and variety as in a store. The boat will stop at the different settlements along the banks of the river, and dispose of its cargo, to the farmer for his cash or country products.—It is literally a *moving store*, which visits the farmer at his own threshold.—*Mercury.*

CARBONARI IN CUBA.

A letter before us states the existence of an extensive association throughout Cuba, that are initiated into a sort of secrecy, like the Carbonari of Naples, to further the cause of liberty—and that secret meetings are frequently held in Havanna for this express object. No government can be more feeble than the present, where piracy and murder has become so familiar that we cease to wonder at their recital.

Washington Gazette.

NEW BOOKS.

Eichbaum & Johnston, Booksellers,
Corner of Market and Second Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Waltham, an American Revolutionary Tale, by James M'Henry. Price 37½ cts.
Peveril of the Peak, by the author of Waverley, &c.
Napoleon in Exile, or a Voice from St. Helena, by Barry O'Meara, his late surgeon.
Songs of Zion, by James Montgomery.
Major Long's Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains.
Western Navigator; containing directions for the Navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, by Samuel Cummings.

ALSO,

A few *Opaque, Dutch*, and *English* QUILLS, of the best quality. March 14—1t

A BUNCH OF KEYS LOST.

LOST in this City, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. a bunch of KEYS. A liberal reward will be paid for their delivery to Mr. *Wm Eichbaum*, Sr. at the Reading Room, in Second Street.
Pittsburgh, March 14—3t

WM. M'KNIGHT,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
And is now opening, at his Store in Market Street, next door to the corner of 4th,
A LARGE & HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OF
Fancy, Spring & Summer
GOODS.
Also—A good assortment of
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets;
And a large assortment of Ladies' Simile Velvet, Valentia, Prunella, and black Morocco
Slippers,
With and without heels, assorted colours.
Children's Morocco and Leather Boots & Shoes.
Also—A good Assortment of
Ingrain Carpeting, Stair Carpeting and Hearth Rugs.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, March 14—6tif

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That elegant House and lot, Lately owned by Samuel Edgar, near to Birmingham, consisting of eight acres, rich and well calculated for a Garden, with a good well of water close to the house.

ALSO,
Several Houses for Rent,
In Birmingham and in the City of Pittsburgh, and one at the south end of the Monongahela Bridge. For terms apply to the subscriber, near the Post-Office.

John M'Donald.
March 14 ..3t

I WILL RENT,
For one or more years,
That large and commodious
BRICK HOUSE,
With excellent Stabling and other necessary Out-Houses, at present occupied by me, in the Town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh. It has been and is now kept as a Tavern, and is situated on the public square. To accommodate the renter, he may have from five to ten acres of meadow. There are few stands for public business more eligibly situated. The terms and further particulars will be made known by

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Feb. 28—3t*

"Law's Serious Call."

FOR Sale, at the Bookstore of Cramer & Spear, Wood street, Pittsburgh, "*A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life.* Adapted to the state and condition of all orders of Christians. By William Law, A. M. To which is added some account of the author." Jan. 17.

Poetry.

From the New England Farmer

THE SLEEP OF THE SLUGGARD.

By T. G. Fessenden.

O list to an indolent lump of live lumber,
Whom slothfulness binds with invisible bands,
" A little more sleep and a little more slumber,
A little more folding together the hands.

" I've a vaillanous cold—and my head—how it aches!
The north wind is blowing, and stings like a hornet,
And as to this rising as soon as day breaks,
'Tis a vile vulgar habit, and gentlefolks scorn it.

" I'm none of these wretches who labor for bread
Thro' foul or fair weather, whatever may hap;
I mean to enjoy both my table and bed,
And so I'll turn over and take 'tother nap.

" I've money enough, and can live at my ease,
I cannot be caught in necessitys's trap;
I'll sleep every day, till the next, if I please,
And so I'll turn over and take 'tother nap."

His heavy, hydropical carcass he turns,
And sinks in uneasy, intemperate rest,
Till dim in his bosom the lamp of life burns,
While snorting with night-mare, and plethora prest;

What horrible visions his bed hover o'er,
The phantoms of spleen, and the blue devils dire!
Like Gorgons and Hydras of fabulous lore,
And red dragons vomiting rivers of fire!

Now clings to the side of a prominent steep,
O'er a rough roaring cataract hangs by a hair,
Now suddenly sinks in a bottomless deep;
And starts, half awake, with a shriek of despair.

Thus rolls like a porpoise, o'er billows of down;
Grows big as a mammoth, and fat as a seal,
Lives a plague to his friends, or a charge to the town,
And dies to make worms a most plentiful meal.

Ye sons of Columbia, shun the syren of sloth,
For if ye submit to her leaden control,
You'll find when too late, like a venomous moth,
She eats up the substance, and poisons the soul.

If the wizard of indolence takes you in hand,
Quick break from his grasp, or your quickly undone,
Your limbs will be lithe as the wickapy* wand,
And your sinews be softened, like wax in the sun.

---

*Wickapy is the popular name for a shrub, which is remarkably flexible.

SELECTED BY A CORRESPONDENT

TO MARY—

Where is the heart thou once hast won,
Can cease to care about thee?
Where is the eye thou'st smiled upon,
Can look for joy without thee?
'Lorn is the lot one heart hath met,
That's lost to thy caressing,—
Cold is the hope that loves thee yet,
Now thou art past possessing.
Fare thee well—

We met—we loved—we've met the last,
The farewell word is spoken,
Oh! Mary can'st thou feel the past,
And keep thy heart unbroken?
To think how warm we loved, and how—
Those hopes should blossom never,
To think how we are parted now,
And parted, Oh! for ever!—
Fare thee well.—
" MONTIMER."

Miscellany.

SOMETHING NEW.

In this wonder hunting, wonder finding age we were somewhat amused by the appearance of a new novelty; for old novelties, we have been familiar with to a long time past. An artificial lady has been made in Fredericktown, and these are her accomplishments—she presents her compliments to the company—plays chequers, and wins at Domino—makes signs that she loves roses, which she is capable of distinguishing from cotton—puts a pair of spectacles on her head to see a rose when presented, smells of the flower, and kisses it three distinct times—after this exhibition is over, she presents a little basket to the company, to receive whatever they may be disposed to give.—*Balt. Morn. Chron.*

LEGISLATIVE CONCERT.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Annapolis, February 13

" About two weeks ago, a number of the members formed themselves into a band of musicians, to serenade the sages of the House, and the citizens at large, with various instruments of music one of the gentlemen was furnished with a fiddle; some with old fire fenders, one with a spice mortar and pestle, others with tin kettles and tin pans; others with a kind of pasteboard trumpets, making a most melodious and martial sound, much resembling that of the bellowing and screaming of bulls and bullocks, at the smell of a slaughter house, &c. and as treble to the band, one of the party played sweetly upon a living four-footed instrument, generally termed a *pig* or a *shoat*, the vocal strains of which, gave eclat, zest and life to the whole performance, and rendered it most charming. In short sir, you probably never heard the equal of it; all sorts, sizes, sexes, and colors too, seemed to participate in the enjoyment of that memorable night. It appeared to possess all the charms and properties of a quick medicine, which is sure to give relief to any part of the body, by an operation upon the whole system at one dash.

However, some how or other the civil authority having but a dull ear for music, as I suppose, unfortunately mistook this patent sample of legislative melody, for the riot, revelling, and evil doings of the lower order of the people, who, under the influence of the essence of rye, had conspired to disturb the repose of the city, and consequently ordered out the police officers, either to bring them to justice or chase them off. But when the officers returned and apprised him of his mistake, and that it was no riot rabble at all, but the members of the House who were the performers, and that it was only the surplus effusion of legislative wisdom, forcing its way through a new channel. Thus discovering it to be something of a *state* matter, and beyond the power of *local* jurisdiction, he suffered them to proceed quietly without either fine or imprisonment, and I understand that the whole of the proceedings of the night, (with a few exceptions) were conducted in the utmost harmony and good will towards each other, and when concluded (about 4 o'clock in the morning) each individual member of the band, returned to his lodgings, as sedate, as solid, and as sober as any of the rest."

A Description from " Bracebridge Hall."

" She has brought two dogs with her also, out of a number of pets which she maintained at home. One is a fat spaniel called Zephyr—though! Heaven defend me from such a Zephyr! He is fat of all shape and comfort; his eye is nearly strained out of his head; he wheezes with corpulence, and cannot walk without difficulty. The other is a little old, greymuzzled curmudgeon, with an unhappy eye that kindles like a coal if you only look at him, his nose turns up, his mouth is drawn into wrinkles, so as to show his teeth; in short, he has altogether the look of a dog far gone in misanthropy, and totally sick of the world. When he walks, he has his tail curled up so tight, that it seems to lift his feet from the ground; and he seldom makes use of more than three legs at a time keeping the other drawn up as a reserve. This last is called Beauty. When her ladyship drives out, these dogs are generally carried with her to take the air; when they look out of each window of the carriage, and bark at all vulgar pedestrian dogs."

NOVELS.

The principal evil resulting from novel reading, appears to be indulging curiosity to a degree of restlessness; this is no small objection when applied to young persons; for the habit of reading merely events without any attention to language, sentiments or tho't, so completely unnerves all the powers of application, that the mind becomes incapable of learning, or retains but little, even in the serious, and manly studies of life. Whatever is read after this, is too apt to be read without studying; and for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the contents of the book, which is never analyzed or digested nor are they converted for nourishment to the mind without which reading is, at best, but a mere innocent and idle amusement By the vicious indulgence of a prurient appetite, the mind like the body may be reduced to a state of atrophy; in which knowledge like food may pass through it, without adding either to its strength, its bulk, or its beauty.—*Bostonian.*

FAMILY PRIDE.

On the hangings of a room in the mansion of the Compte de Croy, is represented a scene from the deluge, and a man pursuing Noah, with the words, " My friend save the papers of the Croys."

CATS.

Buffon was of opinion, that the cat was " a selfish and faithless servant, that conformed to some of the habits of society, without being imbued with its spirit, and whose predatory and robberlike disposition had not been totally eradicated, but only modified, by a careful education, into the flattering stupidity of a knave " Rousseau preferred thecat to the dog, because the one has preserved its freedom and independence, while the other has willingly entered into bondage.

CHINESE LITERARY EXAMINATION.

" The Emperor himself has attended to the examinations of the higher departments of the Literati this year, and has heard them read in various classic authors. As might be anticipated, some have been promoted and others have been degraded to a very low rank.

" His Majesty has also examined the progress made by his fourth son, a lad of fourteen years of age, and is much disappointed to find him quite unable *to write verses* The emperor remembers well, that his august father, the late emperor, examined him when he was thirteen years of age, on which occasion the verses that might be expected from such an age, were duly composed. His Majesty attributes the present failure to the boy's tutors, and has ordered a complete set of new masters.—*Peking Gazette.*

Origin of Glass.

It is certain, says Pliny, that the most valuable discoveries have found their origin in the most trivial accidents.—' As some merchants were carrying nitre, they stopt near a river which issues from Mount Carmel, and not happening to find stones for the purpose of resting their kettles upon, they substituted in their place some pieces of the nitre, which the fire gradually dissolving mixed with the sand, and occasioned a transparent matter to flow, which, in fact, was nothing else but glass.'

General Court Wit.—A few years since when Mr Bigelow, who was eminent as a lawyer, was speaker of the House, Mr S***m, who kept a public house, represented the town of D--h, and was always particularly jealous of lawyers. " I am opposed," says he, " Mr. Speaker, to this act of incorporation, (a certain act of incorporation then pending before the house,) by and by certain *gentlemen* will petition to be incorporated—very ambitious *gentlemen*—you know Mr. Speaker, whom I mean." " yes, yes," answered the Speaker, instantaneously. " Tavern keepers, I presume, Sir."—*Plymouth Memo.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Dr. Rayland makes the following remarks on the character and writings of this great philosopher.

" In Sir Isaac Newton's Dissertations on Daniel and the Revelations, you see the greatest geometrician in the world, who understood the nature of demonstration, as well as any man that ever lived, bowing his understanding to the revelation of God, and studying that revelation all his days: we are assured, that his bible was always lying on his table or desk before him. The character and practice of this great man, is more than sufficient to weigh down to eternity all the Bolingbrokes and Humes, Rousseaus and Voltaires that ever lived, or ever will live to the end of time. Let the modern free thinkers, or rather half thinkers, or no thinkers, hide their heads in confusion and darkness, instead of standing up with impudence against so great a master of reason and philosophy."

New Commission
WARE-HOUSE
AND
AUCTION STORE.

Phillips, Shepard & Liggett,
Commission Merchants,
MAYSVILLE, Ky.

INFORM the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the public generally, that they have connected an Auction Store with their Commission Warehouse, and are prepared to receive consignments of all kinds of merchandize, to sell at auction or private sale, at the option of the Consignee, on the usual terms.

Merchants and others, who may favour them with their custom, may depend on their prompt attention and punctuality.

Maysville, May 3, .1821——May 18—tf

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the PLANE MAKING, at his old Stand in Fourth Street between Market and Wood Streets, where his customers and others can be supplied at the shortest notice

All Orders from a distance, accompanied by the Cash, or suitable References, will be attended to

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21—3m

WM. EVANS,

Plane-Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, as usual, at the old stand, in Irwin Street, between Allegheny river and Penn Street. Mechanicks are invited to call, as he will sell at the lowest prices for cash.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28—6mo.

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Copper, Tin, & Sheet-Iron Ware
MANUFACTORY,
WOOD, BETWEEN 2d & 3d STREETS,
(*Next door to Col. Ramsay's Hotel.*)

THE Subscribers, having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, under the firm of

PETERSON & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line on liberal terms, for Country Produce, Cash, or acceptances.

They pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers. All articles purchased of them will be Warranted to be of the first quality of workmanship and materials.

Tobacco, Pig Lead, Butter, Bags, Leather, Beeswax, Flour, Flax, Iron, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax and Tow Linen, Nails, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Sugar, Salt, Tallow, Lard, Cotton, Bacon, Whiskey, Window Glass, Pig Iron, Deer, otter, muskrat and rackoon skins, Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, &c. will be received at a fair price.

H. Peterson, Jr.
James Caldwell.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1823.——3mo

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

J. GALLAGHER,

Bell and Brass Founder,

HAVING taken the establishment formerly occupied by JAMES BELDEN,

In Second street, two doors east of Wood street,
PITTSBURGH,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

BELLS

For Churches, Court houses, Academys, Factorys, and Taverns, made to any size—ALSO

Still-Cocks and Rivets,
SPELTRE SOLDER, &c.

House Bells

Neatly hung, in any given manner, on moderate terms.

⁂ Highest price given for old Brass and Copper.

September 13 1822 6m

To Let,

THE HOUSE that Mrs. Ledlie now occupies, in Fourth, opposite Ferry Street.

Possession will be given on the first April next Inquire of

M. P. Cassilly.

January 10—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tfyaM11

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called " FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 27

Commission Warehouse,
Maysville, Ky.

THE Subscribers having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION & STORAGE BUSINESS generally, under the firm of

Phillips, Shepard & Liggett,

beg leave to inform the public, that having provided themselves with good Warehouses, are ready to transact any business entrusted to them in their line; either in the purchase of produce or making sales on consignment; receiving and forwarding goods to order, and making collections, &c. They pledge themselves that no exertions shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers, as it is their determination to devote their time exclusively to the above business.

W. B. Phillips,
C. B. Shepard,
A. Liggett,

References.

ALLEN & GRANT,
ADAMS & HUTCHISON,
GEO. SUTTON,
STEELE & CO.
JOHN DARRAGH, Esq.
MORGAN NEVILLE, Esq. } Pittsburgh.

April 6. tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq.* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber offers for sale, that two story BRICK HOUSE and LOT which he now occupies, situated on 7th street, and Strawberry and Cherry alleys. The house is built of the best materials, and is well finished, a stable for at least eight horses, two smoke houses, and other conveniencies, a large Garden, stocked with the choisest fruit trees and shrubbery of a superior kind, all in a bearing state. It is deemed useless to say any thing in praise of this property, as it is generally known here. A good title will be made, and it will be sold free of all incumbrances.

Also,

ABOUT 1200 acres of first rate upland, in Armstrong county, on or near the waters of Crooked and Licking Creeks. These lands are well improved, and are situated in a very fine settlement, from four to eight miles from the Allegheny river, and the same distance from Mr. Robinson & Co's Great Iron Works, near the mouth of Bear Creek. The Harrisburgh and Meadville Turnpike road passes within eight miles of some of the tracts. There is a good market for all that may be raised. If not sold, property in the city or its vicinity, will be taken in exchange, at a fair valuation.

Apply to the proprietor,

Charles Von Bonhorst.

Seventh street nearly opposite Mr. Bruce's Meeting house.

Jan. 10—tf

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY.
In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

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Whom slothfulness binds with invisible bands,
"A little more sleep and a little more slumber,
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"I've a vaillanous cold—and my head—how it aches!
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And sinks in uneasy, intemperate rest,
Till dim in his bosom the lamp of life burns,
While snorting with night-mare, and plethora prest;
What horrible visions his bed hover o'er,
The phantoms of spleen, and the blue devils dire!
Like Gorgons and Hydras of fabulous lore,
And red dragons vomiting rivers of fire!

Now clings to the side of a prominent steep,
O'er a rough roaring cataract hangs by a hair,
Now suddenly sinks in a bottomless deep;
And starts, half awake, with a shriek of despair.

Thus rolls like a porpoise, o'er billows of down;
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The principal evil resulting from novel reading, appears to be indulging curiosity to a degree of restlessness; this is no small objection when applied to young persons; for the habit of reading merely events without any attention to languge, sentiments or tho't, so completely unnerves all the powers of application, that the mind becomes incapable of learning, or retains but little, even in the serious, and manly studies of life. Whatever is read after this, is too apt to be read without studying; and for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the contents of the book, which is never analyzed or digested nor are they converted for nourishment to the mind without which reading is, at best, but a mere innocent and idle amusement. By the vicious indulgence of a prurient appetite, the mind like the body may be reduced to a state of atrophy; in which knowledge like food may pass through it, without adding either to its strength, its bulk, or its beauty.—*Bostonian.*

FAMILY PRIDE.

On the hangings of a room in the mansion of the Compte de Croy, is represented a scene from the deluge, and a man pursuing Noah, with the words, "My friend save the papers of the Croys."

CATS.

Buffon was of opinion, that the cat was "a selfish and faithless servant, that conformed to some of the habits of society, without being imbued with its spirit, and whose predatory and robberlike disposition had not been totally eradicated, but only modified, by a careful education, into the flattering stupidity of a knave" Rousseau preferred thecat to the dog, because the one has preserved its freedom and independence, while the other has willingly entered into bondage.

CHINESE LITERARY EXAMINATION.

"The Emperor himself has attended to the examinations of the higher departments of the Literati this year, and has heard them read in various classic authors. As might be anticipated, some have been promoted and others have been degraded to a very low rank.

"His Majesty has also examined the progress made by his fourth son, a lad of fourteen years of age, and is much disappointed to find him quite unable *to write verses* The emperor remembers well, that his august father, the late emperor, examined him when he was thirteen years of age, on which occasion the verses that might be expected from such an age, were duly composed. His Majesty attributes the present failure to the boy's tutors, and has ordered a complete set of new masters.—*Peking Gazette.*

Origin of Glass.

It is certain, says Pliny, that the most valuable discoveries have found their origin in the most trivial accidents.—'As some merchants were carrying nitre, they stopt near a river which issues from Mount Carmel, and not happening to find stones for the purpose of resting their kettles upon, they substituted in their place some pieces of the nitre, which the fire gradually dissolving mixed with the sand, and occasioned a transparent matter to flow, which, in fact, was nothing else but glass.'

General Court Wit.—A few years since when Mr Bigelow, who was eminent as a lawyer, was speaker of the House, Mr S***m, who kept a public house, represented the town of D--h, and was always particularly jealous of lawyers. "I am opposed," says he, "Mr. Speaker, to this act of incorporation, (a certain act of incorporation then pending before the house,) by and by certain *gentlemen* will petition to be incorporated—very ambitious *gentlemen*—you know Mr. Speaker, whom I mean." "yes, yes," answered the Speaker, instantaneously. "Tavern keepers, I presume, Sir."—*Plymouth Memo.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Dr. Rayland makes the following remarks on the character and writings of this great philosopher.

"In Sir Isaac Newton's Dissertations on Daniel and the Revelations, you see the greatest geometrician in the world, who understood the nature of demonstration, as well as any man that ever lived, bowing his understanding to the revelation of God, and studying that revelation all his days: we are assured, that his bible was always lying on his table or desk before him. The character and practice of this great man, is more than sufficient to weigh down to eternity all the Bolingbrokes and Humes, Rousseaus and Voltaires that ever lived, or ever will live to the end of time. Let the modern free thinkers, or rather half thinkers, or no thinkers, hide their heads in confusion and darkness, instead of standing up with impudence against so great a master of reason and philosophy."

New Commission
WARE-HOUSE
AND
AUCTION STORE.
Phillips, Shepard & Liggett,
Commission Merchants,
MAYSVILLE, Ky.

INFORM the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the public generally, that they have connected an Auction Store with their Commission Warehouse, and are prepared to receive consignments of all kinds of merchandize, to sell at auction or private sale, at the option of the Consignee, on the usual terms.

Merchants and others, who may favour them with their custom, may depend on their prompt attention and punctuality.

Maysville, May 3, 1821——May 18—tf

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the PLANE MAKING, at his old Stand in Fourth Street between Market and Wood Streets where his customers and others can be supplied at the shortest notice.

All Orders from a distance, accompanied by the Cash, or suitable References, will be attended to.

Pittsburgh Feb 21—3m

WM. EVANS,
Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, as usual, at the old stand, in Irwin Street, between Allegheny river and Penn Street. Mechanicks are invited to call, as he will sell at the lowest prices for cash.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28—mo.

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.
Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,
Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Copper, Tin, & Sheet-Iron Ware
MANUFACTORY,
WOOD, BETWEEN 2d & 3d STREETS,
(*Next door to Col. Ramsay's Hotel.*)

THE Subscribers, having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, under the firm of

PETERSON & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line on liberal terms, for Country Produce, Cash, or acceptances

They pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers. All articles purchased of them will be Warranted to be of the first quality of workmanship and materials.

Tobacco, Pig Lead, Butter, Bags, Leather, Beeswax, Flour, Flax, Iron, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax and Tow Linen, Nails, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Sugar, Salt, Tallow, Lard, Cotton, Bacon, Whiskey, Window Glass, Pig Iron, Deer, otter, muskrat and rackoon skins, Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, &c. will be received at a fair price.

H. Peterson, Jr.
James Caldwell.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1823.——3mo

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

J. GALLAGHER,
Bell and Brass Founder,

HAVING taken the establishment formerly occupied by JAMES BELDEN,
In Second street, two doors east of Wood street,
PITTSBURGH,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

BELLS
For Churches, Court houses, Academys, Factorys, and Taverns, made to any size—ALSO
Still-Cocks and Rivets,
SPELTRE SOLDER, &c.

House Bells
Neatly hung, in any given manner, on moderate terms.

⁂ Highest price given for old Brass and Copper.

September 13 1822 6m

To Let,

THE HOUSE that Mrs. Ledlie now occupies, in Fourth, opposite Ferry Street.

Possession will be given on the first April next Inquire of

M. P. Cassilly.

January 10—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie
MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tfyaM11

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

Commission Warehouse,
Maysville, Ky.

THE Subscribers having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION & STORAGE BUSINESS generally, under the firm of

Phillips, Shepard & Liggett,

beg leave to inform the public, that having provided themselves with good Warehouses, are ready to transact any business entrusted to them in their line; either in the purchase of produce or making sales on consignment; receiving and forwarding goods to order, and making collections, &c. They pledge themselves that no exertions shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers, as it is their determination to devote their time exclusively to the above business.

W. B. Phillips,
C. B. Shepard,
A. Liggett.

References.
ALLEN & GRANT,
ADAMS & HUTCHISON,
GEO. SUTTON,
STEELE & CO.
JOHN DARRAGH, Esq
MORGAN NEVILLE, Esq. } Pittsburgh.

April 6. tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq.* in
Third Street,
Third door below Market Street,
where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 18[illegible]—tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that two story BRICK HOUSE and LOT which he now occupies, situated on 7th street, and Strawberry and Cherry alleys. The house is built of the best materials, and is well finished, a stable for at least eight horses; two smoke houses, and other conveniencies, a large Garden, stocked with the choicest fruit trees and shrubbery of a superior kind, all in a bearing state. It is deemed useless to say any thing in praise of this property, as it is generally known here. A good title will be made, and it will be sold free of all incumbrances.

Also,

ABOUT 1700 acres of first rate upland, in Armstrong county, on or near the waters of Crooked and Licking Creeks. These lands are well improved, and are situated in a very fine settlement, from four to eight miles from the Allegheny river, and the same distance from Mr. Robinson & Co's Great Iron Works, near the mouth of Bear Creek. The Harrisburgh and Meadville Turnpike road passes within eight miles of some of the tracts. There is a good market for all that may be raised. If not sold, property in the city or its vicinity, will be taken in exchange, at a fair valuation.

Apply to the proprietor,

Charles Von Bonhorst,
Seventh street nearly opposite Mr. Bruce's Meeting house.

Jan. 10—tf

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY,
In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf